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A THOUSAND KILLED

Accounts of a Recent Battle in Cuba.

INSURGENTS WIN A VICTORY.

Dynamite Guns Used With Terrible Effect, the Shells Bursting Among the Spaniards and Striking Them Down by the Scores—Men Literally Being Blown to Pieces—Other Cuban Dispatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The Times-Democrat's Key West special says: Advices received here from Havana state that Antonio Maceo in a recent attack on the trocha inflicted terrible losses on the Spaniards, more than 1,000 being killed and wounded. The attack was made at night and was carefully planned. The fighting was general all along the line, but was fiercest near Artemisa, where Antonio Maceo led a picked force of insurgents against the Spanish column commanded by General Aralas.

The Spaniards were taken completely by surprise. They were aroused from sleep to find a hail of insurgent bullets falling upon them. General Aralas and his staff, half clad, rushed from their headquarters and tried to rally the Spanish troops who were panic-stricken by the insurgents' attack. It was half an hour before even a semblance of order could be restored to the Spanish column, and during that time the troops remained huddled together, an easy mark for the bullets of the Cubans.

It was during this period of the panic that so many of the Spanish troops were killed. The insurgents had several dynamite guns and these were used with terrible effect, the shells bursting among the Spaniards and striking them down by the scores. The wounds made by the dynamite shells were frightful in many instances, men being literally blown to pieces. It is said many Spanish officers were killed and that General Aralas himself was slightly injured.

After General Aralas succeeded in rallying his men he made a retreat and the Spaniards fell back four miles or more, leaving the trocha in the hands of the insurgents. Antonio Maceo did not pursue the Spaniards but held possession of Artemisa until morning when he retreated to his stronghold.

Havana Dispatches.

HAVANA, Oct. 3.—Spanish forces under the command of Colonels Serrano and Cano have been engaged with the insurgents under Alvarez and Trullio at the Guasimal farm on the Naranjo river. Alvarez and 20 other insurgents were killed. The troops had five men wounded.

The steamship Juan Forgas has arrived here from Spain, bringing 40 officers and 1,200 soldiers to reinforce the Spanish troops in Cuba.

THE INDIANA'S COMMANDER.

Captain Evans Will Probably Be Put in a New Position.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The monitor Puritan at the New York navy yard has been ordered to be completed and prepared for being placed in commission by Nov. 1. This is the last one of the modernized double-turreted ships of the low freeboard type to be made ready for active duty, the Miantonomah, Amphitrite, Terror and Monadnock having been her predecessors.

It is thought that Captain Colby M. Chester or Captain Charles J. Barely will command her. Captain Chester has not been at sea since 1888.

Among the most important pending changes at the top of the naval list is the return of Captain Robley D. Evans, of the battleship Indiana to Washington in a week or two as a member of the lighthouse board.

Carnegie Reduces Wages.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—Notices have been posted at the Homestead mills of the Carnegie company of a readjustment of wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1897. Under the agreement with workmen each side is required to give 90 days' notice of any change desired in the wages paid. It is not known how many departments will be affected by the proposed readjustment or whether day men or only the tonnage men will be subject to a reduction in pay. The men say a readjustment always means a reduction.

A New Orleans Failure.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—A. B. Brosseau, one of the largest carpet dealers in New Orleans, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are \$90,432, liabilities \$286,246. Of the liabilities \$154,204 are unsecured and \$132,221 secured by mortgages on real estate and pledges of securities. Mr. Brosseau is a half brother of Justice E. D. White of the United States supreme court, who was summoned here from Washington to look into Brosseau's affairs.

Pension Lawyer Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Francis has disbarred from practice before the Interior department William W. Osborne of Lansing Mich., for receiving illegal pension fees.

Not Engaged.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—According to a Paris dispatch to The Post Mlle. Emma Calvé, the operatic singer, denies the report that she is betrothed to an American millionaire.

CUBA'S CURRENCY.

Both the Customhouse and the Spanish Bank Refuse to Accept the Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times has a letter from its Havana correspondent describing the forced currency issue in Cuba, in the course of which he says: "Both the customhouse and the Spanish bank itself refuse to accept the bank notes. It is therefore ridiculous to hope that Captain General Weyler's decree will maintain them at par."

The correspondent predicts that within a few months the bank notes will be at 50 per cent discount. He says that the bitterness against the United States in Cuba is constantly on the increase, as it is seen that nothing stops the landing of filibusters.

The Times also prints an editorial on the Cuban situation which says that the letter from its correspondent shows that nothing has occurred to justify a more cheerful view of the situation there. "Spain," adds The Times, "is incapable, apparently, of such resolute and continuous effort as is needed to reconquer the island."

Objects to Grand Rapids.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 3.—It developed last night that a move has been inaugurated to annul the Western League franchises of Milwaukee, Kansas City, Detroit, St. Paul and Columbus. The move is taken on the ground that Grand Rapids was admitted to the League against the express wishes of Indianapolis and Minneapolis, and contrary to the national agreement. President Killilea of Milwaukee club has received official notice of the proposed action.

Boiler Explosion.

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—A special to The Free Press from Kingston, Mich., says: The boiler in Nelson Mills' sawmill at Novesta exploded yesterday instantly killing Mr. Mills the proprietor, and Jerry Lewis, tail Sawyer. Ezra Scribner was scalded to death by steam and Ezra Duce was so badly scalded that he died shortly afterward. Lewis' head was torn off, and carried 500 feet from his body. The boiler was an old one and had been condemned as unsafe.

Steamer Ashore.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The Warren line steamer Roman, a freighter, while on her way down the harbor late yesterday afternoon ran ashore on George's island (Fort Warren) and is now hard and fast with but little prospect of being pulled off for two or three days. It is not thought she will break up or be badly damaged. The Roman was heavily laden with a miscellaneous cargo and carried no passengers.

More Tollgates Destroyed.

HARRISBURG, Ky., Oct. 3.—Thursday night several more tollgates were destroyed in the northwestern part of Mercer county by the midnight regulators. The usual warnings were left with the gatekeepers. The county attorney and the sheriff are doing their best to ferret out the guilty men. Already a large number of witnesses have been summoned.

Charged With Cutting Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal association held here yesterday W. H. Piper was expelled and the resignation of Colonel L. L. Spangler was requested. Both were charged with having cut the rate, 90 cents a gross ton, adopted last April, when the wages of the miners were raised. The former was one of the organizers and a director of the association.

No Attention Paid to Any One.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: Every indication points to a renunciation by the Turkish government of a conciliatory policy toward the Armenians. Explosions among the lower orders continue, although on a reduced scale, and arrests extend now to bankers and other wealthy classes. So much for the agitation in England.

Wiley Gramann Resigns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Wiley Gramann has sent in his resignation as a member of the Metropolitan Turf association. The resignation was accepted at a meeting of the association held yesterday afternoon. Gramann's leaving was voluntary. He told his friends that his ruling off by the jockey club might put the association in an embarrassing position.

Liked the Taste of the Pills.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 3.—Frank Loftner, a farm hand near Napoleon, is lying at his home suffering from poison, and will die, the result of a rash act. He was in the city yesterday and was given two sample boxes of patent medicine pills. He, liking the taste of the little sugar-coated pills, ate the contents of two boxes.

Aged Bicyclist Killed.

STREATOR, Ills., Oct. 3.—A. V. Mitchell, nearly 80, was thrown from his bicycle and killed while endeavoring to get out of the way of a streetcar that was coming down a grade behind him. His wheel was deflected by the street car track at the foot of a hill. He was thrown head foremost into the creek beyond fracturing his skull and killing him instantly.

Died From Fright.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Dr. H. C. Sherman of this city, cousin of Senator John Sherman of Ohio, died of fright at his country residence at Olney, Md., during the storm on Wednesday. While going out to his barn two large trees suddenly blew down in front of him. He returned to the house, sat down in a chair and almost immediately expired.

ALL ARE CUT OFF.

No Communication With Cedar Keys, Florida.

THE WIRES ARE ALL DOWN.

Telegraph Lines and Railroads Are Completely Wrecked For Many Miles Outside of the City—Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Has Been Destroyed Latest Reports of the Storm.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 3.—All efforts to reach Cedar Keys by wire have been unavailing as the telegraph lines and railroad are completely wrecked for many miles outside of town.

Further reports received from interior points in the path of the tornado show that it was the most destructive storm ever known in the state. The death list is growing and the destruction to buildings, crops, timber, railroads, livestock, etc., is now estimated at millions of dollars.

The State Agricultural college at Lake City was badly damaged and many of the finest depots along the lines of railroads are complete wrecks. The large phosphate works in Alachua county were badly damaged and all the turpentine works in that section were destroyed. In many districts not a vestige was left of the growing crops. The storm was not expected in the interior and many persons were killed who might have sought shelter had they been warned. The people were panic-stricken and many rushed from their homes to meet death from flying timbers, limbs, etc. A panic prevailed among the students of the state college at Lake City, but while the buildings were partially wrecked, the professors and students escaped injury.

THROWN FROM A TRAIN.

Young Man Fatally Injured by a Party of Tramps.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 3.—Harry McCleary, a young man living near Eagle Mills, was thrown from a Norfolk and Western freight train by a party of tramps last night and fatally injured. McCleary had been cutting corn near Circleville and was on his way home. On the train he met a party of tramps, who, after robbing him, threw him from the train at Kingston, just above this city. He was found suffering from horrible injuries and regained consciousness only long enough to tell what had happened to him. The tramps, four in number, were arrested here and are now in the city prison.

Unknown burglars entered four residences in a row on Eastern avenue last night, but secured nothing of value. This is the sixth robbery there has been here in the past three weeks.

EDWARD BELL'S CASE.

Remanded For Another Week—The Charge of Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the saloonkeeper of New York, and alleged dynamite conspirator, was brought up again yesterday on remand at Bow Street police court. The treasury department not being represented by counsel, Bell's counsel asked to be informed how the case against his client was to be proceeded with. The magistrate said he was unable to furnish the information requested and the prisoner was remanded for a week.

Counsel for the prisoner later said that the charge of conspiracy brought against Bell will be abandoned, and that it is possible that a charge of "aiding and abetting in a conspiracy" will be substituted.

No Prospects of a Settlement.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The press association announces it learns from government circles that there is no truth in the report which originated in a dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Mail saying that the powers have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the eastern question, honorable to all parties, and amply guaranteeing the security of the Armenians. This was a direct intimation that the Turkish difficulty was virtually settled. But, it appears, such is not the case.

American Suicides in Chili.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Minister Strobel, at Santiago, Chili, reports to the state department the suicide of William C. Hoge, an American citizen, at a boardinghouse in Santiago, on Aug. 19. He was a civil engineer, 65 years of age, and a native of Kentucky. He had resided in Chili about 17 years and leaves a widow—a Chilean woman—in Santiago.

A Vicious Rat Attacks a Child.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 3.—Yesterday afternoon Helen Hullinger, aged 7 months, while sleeping in her crib, was attacked by a rat. Her cries attracted the attention of her mother, who rushed to the bedroom, only to be attacked by the rodent herself. The face of the little one was horribly bitten and the sight of the left eye may be destroyed.

Senator Voorhes Ill.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 3.—It is understood here at his home that Senator Voorhes is very ill at Maekinae, but those who know his actual condition will say nothing. A month ago when it was reported that he would not take part in the campaign, denials from various quarters quickly appeared in the papers, and it was said he would be in the state by Sept. 20. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

SEYYID KHALID A REFUGEE.

His Escape From Zanzibar May Cause Serious Complications.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.—An incident of great political importance occurred here yesterday, resulting in decidedly strained relations between the British and German officials ashore, and which may lead to international complications of a serious nature.

After the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar by the British gunboats Sparrow, Thrush and Raceoon, Seyyid Khalid, who proclaimed himself sultan on Aug. 25, after the sudden death of Seyyid Hamid By Thwain Bin Said, sought refuge at the German consulate.

A demand was made by the British authorities for his surrender, but the German consul, acting upon the instructions received from his government, refused to place the fugitive in the hands of the British. This caused much irritation, and has been the cause of considerable diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Germany.

The situation took a new turn yesterday. An unusually high tide prevailed, and while it was touching the wall of the German consulate, Khalid was placed under an escort of armed German sailors, on board the German cruiser Seeadler, for conveyance, it is believed, to one of the German colonies.

The British consul here, Mr. Basil Cave, in charge of the British agency in the absence of A. H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul general, who has been to England to consult with the home government regarding the administration of Zanzibar, was not notified of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safe on board the Seeadler.

But as soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities, Mr. Cave lodged a vigorous protest at the German consulate against the embarkation of Khalid, especially pointing out that the question of his surrender to the British authorities was still under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and Germany. Later, Mr. Cave cabled a report of the circumstances to his government, and is now awaiting instructions from London.

Viewed in the most conservative light, the incident is regarded as being an act of studied discourtesy upon the part of the German representatives toward the representatives of Great Britain, and it can hardly fail to call for serious diplomatic representations.

CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

W. C. Shepherd Shot In His Accounts With an Agricultural Society.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 3.—Expert Accountant Walters, appointed by Judge Giffin to examine the accounts of the Butler County Agricultural society, yesterday filed an amended report holding the Hon. W. C. Shepherd, ex-prosecuting attorney and candidate for common pleas judge, answerable for a shortage of over \$1,400 in the accounts for the year of 1895, during which year Shepherd was secretary of the board.

The books for that year are irregular and a big sensation appears imminent. Mr. Shepherd was junior counsel in the famous Walling murder case, defending Walling.

Electric Light in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—The city government has awarded to Siemens & Halske of Berlin, with a branch house here, a contract for lighting the city by electricity, the present lighting being done by gas and an electric light company, which is owned in London, the largest single shareholder being the widow of the late Antony Gibbs, a London banker, whose eldest son has recently been made Lord Aldenham. The old company has the right to continue lighting at the reduced rate made with the German concern.

Residence Burglarized.

LIMA, O., Oct. 3.—It has just been discovered that the residence of Engineer Tyler of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road was burglarized several nights ago. The house was ransacked and many valuables taken. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are away and the loss can not be learned until they return. A man was arrested Tuesday with a pair of gold bracelets, a diamond ring and opera glasses in his possession, but was released. It is thought now that he was one of the burglars.

Big Silk Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The silk factory owned by Alfred Streuli and others, located at Sterling, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about \$200,000; insurance, \$150,000. The mill ordinarily employs 150 hands, but at the present busy season 300 persons were employed.

Tell Them That You Saw Me.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The pope yesterday received in audience Mr. John F. Betz, Sr., the millionaire Philadelphia brewer, who presented his holiness with a large sum of money. Mr. Betz, is a Lutheran and a very liberal man. He has been traveling in Europe for several months past.

The Lucania Belated.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 3.—Captain McKay of the Cunard line steamship Lucania, which left New York on Saturday, Sept. 26, for Liverpool, via this port and arrived here at 7:15 yesterday morning, reports that she was detained on account of the foggy weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Harry M. Schneider, trading as L. H. Schneider's Sons, hardware, made an assignment yesterday. Assets, \$56,091; liabilities, \$80,357.

SOME HOPE IN THIS.

Business Is Better Than It Was a Week Ago.

R. G. DUN & COMPANY'S REPORT.

Comparisons in the Report of Failures Show That There Has Been an Improvement—Wool Market Improved—Iron Market Also Shows an Advance—Prices of Various Other Commodities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: The complete report of failures for the quarter which ended with Wednesday shows an increase which would be surprising if the political causes were not obvious. In number 6 1-2 per cent less than in the panic quarter of 1893, failures for the quarter show liabilities 11.1 per cent less, amounting to \$73,253,849, against \$97,869,682 in the previous half year. Manufacturing liabilities were \$22,479,196, or 37 per cent greater than in the same quarter of 1893, while trading were \$28,738,217 and "other commercial" were \$12,067,236. To this must be added \$11,712,060, liabilities in 50 bank failures, making, exclusive of railways, nearly \$55,000,000 for a single quarter.

Comparisons are given showing that in only six quarters in 22 years have defaulted liabilities been as large, that the ratio to solvent business has been \$6.06 per \$1,000, against \$2.34 for the same quarter last year, that the average per firm in business has been \$63.57, against \$26.92 last year, that the proportion of increase has been greater in the western states, both in amount and in average liabilities per failure, and much larger in manufacturing than in trading. Part, but clearly not all of the causes, has been removed by the influx of gold, and depression is still shown by clearing house payments, 22.1 per cent less than last year for the week and 31.2 per cent less than in 1892, when another presidential election was near.

The continued advance in wheat may prove of the utmost importance. It has been 1.12 cents for the week and 10 cents since Sept. 2, and is mainly due to short crops abroad and unusual foreign demand. Atlantic exports for the quarter ending with September, flour included, were 23,195,314 bushels, against 14,320,020 last year, the outgo of wheat separately having nearly doubled in spite of higher prices. No lack of visible domestic supply causes or supports the advance, and western receipts for the quarter were 57,742,941 bushels, against 43,790,499 last year.

Cotton has weakened after its sudden rise, because the demand for goods has relaxed into hand to mouth buying and print cloths are lower at 2.56 cents. Some injury has been done by recent storms, but the market seems not now in the humor to magnify them.

There are unmistakably encouraging signs in the great industries, although the actual gain in working force employed or in new orders received is slight. But the strong demand for materials, for pig iron, hides and wool, as for cotton, does not diminish, and has already gone far enough to stiffen prices.

In wool quotations are scarcely stronger, but represent actual sales more nearly than in past weeks, when buyers with cash almost made their own prices. Sales in five weeks have been 33,139,200 pounds, of which only 4,679,600 were foreign, against 34,719,170 last year, of which 15,553,470 were foreign, and 37,288,400 in 1892, of which 11,090,000 were foreign, and when it is remembered that in spite of the recent starting of some mills, not more than 30 per cent of the total capacity can be producing, the preponderance of purchases to anticipate future wants is apparent. Orders for wools do not gain, and several kinds of dress goods, flannel suitings and fancy worsteds are selling a shade lower.

Buying of Bessemer pig again lifts Pittsburgh quotations to \$11.75 without any general gain in the demand for finished products, and steel bars for the first time are sold at one cent against 1.2 asked by the association for iron bars. Plates and rails are in less demand, but there is heavy buying of sheets at the west. Confidence that reviving business must bring a greater demand than all the works can meet induces the various associations to make a change in their prices.

The minor metals are not strong, lake copper at 10 1-2 cents, tin at 12.90 and lead about 2.8 cents.

Merchants and manufacturers are waiting, but there are not wanting signs that many have the confidence to invest and push forward as though the dawn of prosperity were close at hand. The quarter that has passed has been most trying, but things would be worse than they are but for the general belief that better times are near.

Total business failures throughout the Dominion of Canada amount to 1,651 for the past nine months, an increase of 315 compared with the corresponding period last year. Total liabilities amount to \$12,219,000, against \$9,769,000 last year.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—One hundred and sixty-one barges and 51 coalboats left here yesterday, taking at least 2,500,000 bushels of coal about equally divided as to destination between Cincinnati and Louisville. A run fully as large left here today.

The Strike Growing.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 3.—The Canadian Pacific telegraphic strike is getting more serious. The men on the Montreal and Ottawa section of the road who have so far been at work, joined the strikers last night and left their keys.

THE CRIME OF '73!

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY LAID BARE
BY GEO. C. GORHAM.

The Dark Methods Used by Senator Sherman and Others to Secure the Demonetization of Silver—Statements of Senators and Members on the Subject.

Colonel George C. Gorham, for many years resided in California, and was a member of the national Republican committee from that state from 1863 to 1880. He was secretary of the United States senate from 1858 to 1873, and was in the national political councils of the Grant and Conkling element. He edited The National Republican at Washington for four years. For more than twenty years he has favored the restoration of the free coinage of silver, and left the Republican party in June last, when it adopted the gold standard, and is now an earnest supporter of Bryan and Sewall. He has written the following letter:

The Hon. Charles P. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request I present the following narrative of the steps which led to the demonetization of silver in the United States in 1873, and the methods adopted to accomplish that result:

The national debt at the close of the civil war was about \$2,500,000,000, the principal being payable by law in any legal tender money, and the interest in coin. Certain great banking houses of Europe—following the example set by their predecessors in England immediately after the fall of Napoleon, and setting an example which was followed by their class in Germany after the Franco-Prussian war—inaugurated a scheme to greatly enhance the value of this vast obligation by making it payable in gold and then increasing the value of gold.

The Methods Adopted.

This involved two legislative measures:

First, Such changes in the laws of the United States as would provide for the payment of the principal of the bonds in coin only, and would forbid the payment of any portion of it prior to the resumption of specie payment, in legal tender treasury notes, in which it was expressly made payable by the law authorizing the issue of the bonds, and in exchange for which, when greatly depreciated, they had all been issued.

Second, The demonetization of silver in the United States so that coin would mean gold only, and the value of that metal at the same time be greatly enhanced.

The Hon. John Sherman, a senator from Ohio, became the chief promoter of this foreign scheme.

On the 18th of May, 1867, being then on a visit to Paris and having just visited London, he addressed a letter to the United States commissioner to the international conference on coinage, weights and measures, then in session in the former city. In that letter, which was published, he strongly urged the adoption of the gold standard, and said of his own country: "As coin is not now in general circulation we can easily fix by law the size, weight and measure of future issues." The conference adopted the gold standard, and our commissioner reported that this result was largely due to the letter of Mr. Sherman.

Senator Sherman next attempted to "easily fix by law" in this country the new monetary system so essential to the success of the scheme above described. To that end, on the 8th of February, 1868, he introduced in the senate a bill (No. 217) to demonetize silver by discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar. He reported this bill favorably from the finance committee, but Senator E. D. Morgan, of New York, vigorously antagonized it in a minority report, in which, after showing the advantages to the United States of continuing the double standard, he said:

"We have a distinctive American policy to work out—one sufficiently free from the traditions of Europe to be suited to our peculiar situation, and the genius of our enterprising countrymen."

From this stalwart blow by the great merchant senator from New York the bill never recovered. Mr. Sherman never again called it up.

The movement for a gold standard was not renewed in any quarter until nearly two years afterwards, and more than a year after the expiration of Senator Morgan's term of office.

Strengthening the Bondholders.

Meanwhile, in obedience to the concerted newspaper clamor inspired by the operators in bonds, congress passed the act of March, 1869, "To strengthen the public credit," by which, without any consideration whatever, the principal of the bonds of the government, then payable in any lawful money, was made payable in coin only. The advantage this gave to the bondholders will be apparent when we consider that the major portion of the bonds were by law redeemable in any lawful money at the pleasure of the United States. The act of 1869, to strengthen the purses of the bondholders, surrendered this privilege and bound the government to redeem in coin, then at an enormous premium.

This was followed, July 14, 1870, by the refunding act, under which existing bonds were authorized to be converted into bonds payable, principal and interest, "in the coin of the United States of the present standard value." That is to say, the value of July 14, 1870. Silver dollars were at that time equally with gold a full legal tender.

A second unsuccessful attempt at the demonetization of silver was inaugurated on the 25th of April, 1870, by the introduction in the senate by Senator Sherman of "a bill (No. 859) revising the laws relating to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States." It contained seventy-one sections, the fifteenth of which gave a list of all silver coins to be thereafter issued, and the

eighteenth of which prohibited the issuance of any not named therein. The silver dollar was omitted from the list. The bill passed the senate Jan. 10, 1871, but was never acted upon by the house.

The Third and Successful Attempt.

The third and finally successful movement for the demonetization of silver was the introduction in the house of representatives on the 9th of March, 1871, of "a bill (No. 1,127) revising and amending the laws relative to mints, assay office and coinage of the United States." It was introduced by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on coinage, and reported by him favorably from that committee on the 9th of January, 1872. He informed the house that it had been prepared in the treasury department for the purpose of codifying and simplifying the mint laws, the only important change being the creation of a mint bureau in the treasury department.

It was recommittees Jan. 10 and again reported with amendments Feb. 9, 1872, this time by the Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts. He stated that the bill reduced the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ grains to 334, but he did not state that it proposed, as it did, to demonetize silver by making the silver dollar a legal tender only in sums not to exceed \$5.

The bill then passed the house in the substitute form under a suspension of the rules.

Ignorant of Its Contents.

Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill, declared on the floor of the house in 1873 that, though he was chairman of the committee on coinage, he was "ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar." (Congressional Record, vol. 7, part 2, page 1665.) Mr. Blaine, who was speaker of the house when the bill passed, declared on the floor of the senate in 1873 that he "did not know anything that was in the bill at all," and that "little was known or cared on the subject." (Same, page 1093.) Garfield declared that he knew nothing about it. (Congressional record, vol. 7, part 1, page 589.) Mr. Holman of Indiana, declared that the passage of the bill through the house was a "colossal swindle," and "never had the sanction of the house." (Congressional record, vol. 4, part 6, appendix 193.) Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said: "Neither members of congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation." (Same, page 197.)

In the senate the bill was taken up for consideration on the 17th of January, 1873, and debated and passed on that day. All the debate that was ever had upon it in that body took place on that date.

The bill, as it passed the senate, contradicts in plain terms some positive assertions made by Mr. Sherman during the debate upon it as to the provisions it contained concerning the standard silver dollar. It demonetized silver, which he declared to the senate it did not. Mr. Hooper had misled the house by omissions, evasions and indirections; Mr. Sherman deceived the senate by direct misrepresentations. This was "the crime of 1873."

The Proof of Deception.

The inoffensive proof of this serious accusation is contained in the report of the senate proceedings of Jan. 17, 1873, in the Congressional Globe, from which I will quote some passages: Congressional Globe, parts 1 and 2, third session, Forty-second congress, pages 668-674.

There was no reference in the debate to the fact that the bill would abolish the legal tender quality of silver. The house bill changed the weight of the silver dollar from 412½ grains to 334 grains, and made it, like the smaller coins, a legal tender for \$5 only. Mr. Sherman had reported an amendment to strike this out, and insert instead a "trade" dollar, to weigh 420 grains, with the same limitation as to the legal tender quality. The bill prohibited the issuance from the mints of any coins not named therein. This was to make sure that the 412½ grain dollar would not survive by any implication.

The question may be asked how could Mr. Sherman thus deceive the senate. The reply is that the bill was being hurried through by him on his statement, at the outset, that its consideration "would not probably consume any more time than the time consumed in reading it." That meant that its seventy-one sections contained nothing of sufficient importance to even require explanation by him, much less to call for debate. It was represented by him to be merely a bill to enact into law some changes in the mint laws which the mint officers deemed necessary. He evidently satisfied senators that it was not worth their serious attention. Those who have any acquaintance with senate proceedings understand very well that such mere routine legislation as this was represented to be attracts no attention in the senate chamber. The senator in charge is trusted to truthfully state its objects, and no one thinks of doubting his word.

The Testimony of Senators.

That no suspicion was being entertained at the time that silver was being demonetized by the bill is evidenced from the declarations subsequently made in the senate in 1873. On Feb. 15 of that year Senator Thurman said:

"I cannot say what took place in the house, but know, when the bill was pending in the senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint towards demonetization."

On the same day Senator Allison said: "But when the secret history of this bill comes to be told it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both silver and gold, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of our own, which was the true scientific position of this subject in 1873."

On the 30th of January, 1873, Senator Beck said:

"It (the bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either house of congress. I say this with full knowl-

edge of the facts. No newspaper reporter, and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information, discovered that it had been done." From the record, which I have faithfully reproduced, it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that the confidence of the house was abused by Mr. Hooper, that the confidence of the senate was abused by Mr. Sherman and that by their joint efforts the most important piece of legislation of the century was carried through congress by stealth and the double standard, which had existed by the will of the people for more than eighty years, was taken away from them without their consent or knowledge, in the interests of aliens, by the manipulations herein described. I am, very truly yours, GEORGE C. GORHAM.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1896.

BRYAN'S SAYINGS.

Extracts from the Philadelphia Speech of the Democratic Candidate.

"The agitation of free coinage will never cease in this country until the gold standard is driven back to England."

"Every enemy of good government is against free silver. You can know a cause as you can know an individual, by the company that it keeps."

"Our record is clear. The Democratic party never declared for a gold standard and no man in office ever agitated a gold standard after he was elected until he betrayed the people who elected him."

"When I find that my conscience will not permit me to carry out the platform on which I was elected I will resign and let some other man have the office."

"I deny the right of any public servant to secure office upon a partisan platform and then abandon the platform. My friends, I was reared in a different school of Democracy."

"I do not use the word gold bug in an offensive sense. I use the word in that same kindly spirit in which the gold bugs use the word lunatic when they speak of me."

"I would rather have it said that I lacked dignity than to have it said that I lacked backbone to meet the enemies of this government who conspire against this nation's welfare in Wall street."

"My friends, our opponents tell you that I am very radical. I am a conservative man. These gold bugs who think I am radical, so the paper says, have joined with the Populists of Texas who think that I am not radical enough."

"I believe that the time has come when the people should rise to be held up and sand-bagged by a few men who assume that money is more precious than humanity."

"They say that the craze is dying out. I care not what they call the silver cause, you may apply to it such epithets as you will, but I know that the silver cause will not die because truth never dies."

"I am willing to submit any question to the American people but I am not willing to submit the destinies of the American people to foreign nations beyond the reach of our ballot to whom we must go on bended knees, begging."

"Did the Republican party tell you how you was going to get foreign nations to help us? No. Did it tell you why after twenty years they have failed to help us when we asked it of them? No. But they simply left it until—until—until."

"There is not an influence that tried to defeat Jackson that is not today arrayed against the Democratic ticket, and there is not a thing that the gold standard Democrats have permitted this nation to have but what Jackson would have split upon if it had been presented before him. And then they call themselves Democrats."

"I think that most people are apt to pick a real well feathered goose when they get an opportunity, but I am opposed to the people of the United States offering themselves up as a well-feathered goose for anybody to pick."

In the Isle of Man.

James Hodgson of Peel outlines the history of woman suffrage in the isle of Man as follows:

Woman suffrage in parliamentary elections in this island was granted by the house of keys election, 1881. In the form originally intended, both owners and occupiers were to have been allowed a vote. As a compromise it was arranged that the vote be restricted to female owners, as an experiment. Experience soon showed that women were quite equal to exercising the rights conferred upon them, and that they used at least as much discretion in voting as members of the other sex. This was fully recognized by the house of keys election act, 1892, when women occupiers were allowed to vote as well as women owners.

For 14 years the women in the isle of Man have enjoyed the privilege of the parliamentary franchise, and the quiet manner in which they have exercised their rights is perhaps the best answer to those who credit women with extreme revolutionary tendencies.

Oregon pine has the reputation the world over for size, strength, length, soundness and enduring qualities.

Kaffir corn should be cultivated like sorghum or corn. The weeds should be kept down from the start, using preferably a spring toothed cultivator, which will not throw the earth much, with fenders attached while the plants are small to prevent covering them up.



IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.
CURES Cuts, Cramps, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Scorpions, Bugs, etc.
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SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relief, No Pay.
HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

BRITAIN TO COLLECT DEBTS AT MOUTH OF THE CANNON.

Significant Threats Uttered Against the United States by Gold Bug English Papers—The Cowardly Attitude of American Tories.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3.—War with England is threatened by the American representatives of the English bondholders and Shylocks, in the event that Bryan is elected. It is not an idle threat. The money power is desperate and will not surrender its clutch on the throats of the American people without a fight. Here are two recent editorial expressions from well-known London newspapers:

London, Sept. 12.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—London newspapers are now more fully realizing the importance of the presidential election in the United States to Great Britain and the continent. The Daily Telegraph says that the American department of the stock exchange is a veritable sick room, because "English capitalists will never take their interest from the United States in depreciated currency," and it goes on to say that "the adoption of bimetalism, or as it would become later, the silver standard, in America, would practically mean the repudiation of their debts, and it is this sort of thing which leads to the withdrawal of envoys and declarations of war."

The following is from the London Times and Echo, a paper of enormous circulation, owned by Passmore Edwards, an Englishman of enormous wealth:

The election of W. J. Bryan—a young man from Nebraska, an impassioned orator, but hitherto an unknown politician—as the Democratic candidate for the presidency seals the adherents of the Democrats to the silverites. The gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. It is by no means so certain that Mr. Bryan may not be elected, and if he should be, and congress decrees that silver, which is today worth half-a-crown a pound, shall be worth 5 shillings, and that all national gold bonds shall be paid in silver, there will be war between this country and the United States before this time next year. The great capitalists who forced Gladstone to occupy Egypt will compel any government in office here to declare war against America, sooner than that their holdings of American bonds shall shrink to half values.

Threats of this kind will not deter the American people from rejecting, by an enormous majority, English domination and a British financial system. This is the same England which the United States has on two memorable occasions defeated in war, and there is yet enough manhood in America to defend our homes against English greed and aggression. It is the same old fight over again. The American Tory, who hung upon our rear and made secret and open war against American liberty, yet exists in New York, Chicago and other great money centers. He yet longs for an American monarchy. He yet believes that the republic is a failure. He does not disguise his hatred of the common people. He is now plotting for the disfranchisement of those who cannot qualify on a property basis. His purse is open to Mark Hanna. His daughter is either married to or scheming for a marriage with an English lord.

If the election of William Jennings Bryan means war with England, we must prepare for war. Bryan will be elected, and in the war which will ensue, the English aristocracy and their American allies, the hereditary Tories of New York and elsewhere, will be wiped out of existence. They never won a fight against American freemen and they never will.

Secretary Carlisle is receiving his wages for betraying his party. His son, who has no particular standing at the bar, has been appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad, a position which means a fortune.

The city voter who is too stupid to understand that the prosperity of the farmer is necessary to the prosperity of the people of cities is scarcely worthy of his privileges as an elector.

EDGEFIELD CREAMERY.

A. R. GLASCOCK & SON.

Pure Milk, Cream and Gilt-edge Butter, guaranteed unadulterated, from herd of fifty registered Jerseys. Increase of the herd for sale.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.			
East.		West.	
No. 16.	10:05 a. m.	No. 197.	5:30 a. m.
No. 20.	1:35 p. m.	No. 198.	6:10 a. m.
No. 181.	5:00 p. m.	No. 176.	8:50 a. m.
No. 201.	7:35 p. m.	No. 8.	4:25 p. m.
No. 4.	10:40 p. m.	No. 151.	5:15 p. m.
Daily, Daily except Sunday.			
F. F. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at 6:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 10:25 a. m.; New York, 12:53 p. m.			
F. F. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:50 p. m.			
Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington at 8:45 p. m.; New York, 3:05 p. m.			
Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives Cincinnati at 8:00 a. m.			
Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.			
Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.			
No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville and Newport.			
For full information and rates to all points East and West, apply to			
T. A. GARRIGAN, S. E. P. A., Huntington, W. Va.			

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.	
Southbound.	
Leaves Maysville at 5:32 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Livingston, Jellico, Middlesboro, Cumberland Gap, Frankfort, Louisville and points on N. N. and N. V.—Eastern Division.	
Leave Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and N. V.—Eastern Division.	
Northbound.	
Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.	

A GOOD THING

The wide-awake merchant never loses an opportunity to increase the number of his customers. He's out for business at all times. Experience has demonstrated that if you wish to reach the people you must advertise.

An Ad. In the BULLETIN.

If you wish to let the people of this city and surrounding country know what you have to sell, advertise in the BULLETIN. There is no better medium through which to talk to them of the bargains you offer.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced. This is just the time to advertise if you wish to catch the season's trade. People are buying their summer goods. Let them know what you're selling. Advertise now.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The residence of the late John McCarthy, situated on the south side of the Germantown pike, just outside the city limits, will be sold privately for the sum of

\$1,000

The lot is 100 feet front by 105 feet deep, is a splendid location for a home, has a good garden and a never-failing spring of good, clear, cool water. The house contains four rooms and two halls and is a bargain for any one desiring a home, or as an investment. Apply to

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BULLETIN OFFICE.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer,

GERMANTOWN, KY.

Carries a full line of Cloth and Furnished Work. Tracks furnished when desired. Special designs obtained direct from factory on ten hours notice.

SWARMS OF MONKEYS

HUNTING STRANGE GAME IN THE ISLAND OF ST. KITTS.

Experience of a Taxidermist in a West Indian Isle—Shooting Odd Game—The Man Who Shot a Monkey and How It Affected Him.

[Special Correspondence.]

BASSE TERRE, St. Kitts, Sept. 14.—I had intended to sail direct from the Venezuelan coast to the United States, but meeting with the captain of a tramp steamer, who offered me passage to this island, I changed my mind. And I'm mighty glad I did, for I have gained thereby an experience which falls to but few in the course of a lifetime. St. Kitts is a small island, but one of the most beautiful in the West Indies. It may be said to consist of a volcano (extinct) which is surrounded by great forests and these again by a broad circle of cultivated land devoted to the culture of sugar cane. A good road, smooth and hard, encircles the island and gives access to every part, while the numerous sugar estates are the abodes of some of the most hospitable planters of Scotch and English origin that the whole world can show.

Having a letter to one of them, I lost no time in getting out to his plantation, and the very next morning he sent me into the woods to look for monkeys, for, in truth, with the taxidermist's ardor, that was what I came here for, having heard that the island was literally alive with them, as it is. In this island and the near island of Nevis they fairly swarm, living in the forests, but descending upon the cane fields and committing great havoc.

Now, while there may not be any interest attaching to a monkey such as we see in company with the hand organ "dagos" or in the Central park menagerie, the real wild article has a great attraction for me. In the first place, he is wild and shy and roams the forest trees with the sagacity of a human being. It takes a good hunter to get one, so alert and cunning is the animal in his native wilds, and that fact put me on my mettle, for I have shot about every kind of wild game in these islands, including the great parrots, pigeons, deer, partridges, iguanas and wild guinea fowl, and wanted to have a shy at the monkey. But I don't want another.

The hospitable planter, a brawny Scotsman, Mr. Mercer, sent out with me his best monkey hunter, an old black man, whose shrewd face suggested that perhaps away back in the dim, distant past some of his ancestors may



"AM I NOT A MAN AND A MONKEY?" have been related to those of the forest people. He was not exactly the connecting link, but he was about as cute and cunning as the monkeys, and this was the reason he had been selected to guide me. At last, after two hours' riding through most beautiful vegetation, all the while ascending, we reached a broad level in a depression of the mountain ridge 2,000 feet above the sea. "Too late for do monkey," said my sable guide, shaking his woolly head. "You no know monkey, eh? Ah, him berry wise. Him no ketch viv chaff."

We waded into the great, silent woods, where tropical trees overhung a deep ravine and a steep hillside was covered with rank and dense vegetation. There, by the bank of a gently flowing stream, I sat down to breakfast upon a most bountiful repast of cold roast guinea fowl and trimmings, accompanied with two bottles of ale and a square bottle of old St. Kitts rum. The last thing my generous host had said as we left the plantation was, "Have you got a corkscrew?" And in order that I should not miss it he had put one among the provender.

The breakfast over, we climbed the hillside to its summit, where the tall trees grow, and there waited again for signs of monkeys. My guide tells me they have now retired, most of them, to the distant mountain tops, where they breed, constructing nests of twigs and leaves in low trees on the cliffs. They bring forth one at a birth, sometimes two, and tend the young with all the solicitude displayed by a human mother for her offspring. At this season they are more shy than in the dry season and during the hurricane months, and the old man adds that I shall be lucky to get a shot anyway. We conversed in whispers, and my friend told me a great deal of interesting monkey lore—so interesting, in fact, that I nearly forgot the object of my coming here. But all at once the old darky placed a finger against his lips and shook his head warningly. "Shu, massa, me heah dem monkey quarrel. Dey mus' be right ober our heads."

I looked up toward the tops of the

immense trees and saw a something that appeared no larger than a cat crouched upon a limb picking seeds from the twigs and eating them. This object was a long shot off, but I drew up my gun and let it have the left barrel, then as it slipped over the limb and recovered itself gave it the right, both barrels charged with duck shot. The second shot caught the animal in midair, and it fell into a thick topped tree, where it lay quite still and out of sight. Great drops of blood pattered down upon the leaves around us, and my guide excitedly shouted: "He's shot! He done gut dat! He dead monkey fo' shuah, sah!" But although he may have been a dead monkey he wasn't destined to be by my monkey, it seems, for, despite of all our efforts to dislodge it, there it staid, suspended between heaven and earth, out of sight in that giant tree. At sound of my first shot there was a rustling of tree tops all around us as the troop of monkeys to which the one I had killed belonged slipped out of range without a single cry. They had been feeding all about us, but so shy were they and so quiet that we had not suspected their presence.

Leaving me watching the tree in the hope that my game would fall, old Tucker went off after the monkey band. In about an hour I heard a gun's report, and some time later the old man came back, bearing with him a monkey which tipped the scales at nine pounds. It was still warm and bleeding, its mouth full of seeds, which it had been eating when shot. And on its semihuman countenance was an awful grin, which seemed to me to bode anything but good for its slayer. I was glad then that my monkey had not fallen to the ground, for at sight of its horrible face I should have felt like the murderer of a baby. But I went to work and skinned the specimen, and it is to be preserved in a museum in the United States. All the while I was engaged in this operation old Tucker was smacking his lips and feeling the tender flesh, like a cannibal gloating over a missionary banquet. "Will me eat um, massa? Yis, sah, eat um all, an crack de skull fer de brain. Fo' de brain, sah, mek me wise like monkey an heah um long ways off. An ef you no want do skin, sah, me gib um to ma pick'ny to sleep on an mek um spy, like do macaque himse'f."

The flesh looked like good meat, but the resemblance of the skinned animal to a flayed infant was too awfully suggestive for me to relish it. I declined the old man's invitation to the prospective feast, much to his satisfaction apparently, for, as he said, his family was large, and they all doted on monkey. He said they would not only eat all the meat, but make a soup of the bones, and this reminded me of what a planter told me—that the sight of the monkey skulls as he once saw them bobbing about in the soup was too ghastly for anything. But the flesh is said to taste like the tenderest veal.

O. A. FURBER.

PRINCE EDWARD LAND.

The Simple Capital of a British Province and Its American Visitors. [Special Correspondence.]

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 19.—This little town is cut off from the world in an aggravating way. The coast of Nova Scotia is in plain view along most of the southern coast of Prince Edward Island, but the transfer by boat from Pictou takes three hours, so it is almost as long a journey from Halifax to Charlottetown as from Halifax to Sidney, twice as far away. This fact and the utter absence of any picturesque feature on the island would make Charlottetown a place unknown to any but commercial travelers or insurance agents if it were not that a Boston steamship line has made this place its terminus. Once a week the big ship from Boston, which has stopped at Halifax and Hawkesbury en route, comes to her wharf at Charlottetown and discharges a shipload of passengers. They are chiefly from Boston and interior Massachusetts. Some of them are from New York and Philadelphia and even cities of the west. All have come for the sail. They don't care a fig for Charlottetown. The chance to spend six days on the ocean with opportunities at several intervals to "get off and walk" for a change draws from 50 to 200 people from Boston every week. Many would much rather stick to their pleasant berths aboard ship when they reach their destination, but most of the passengers go ashore for the night. So Thursday nights are gala occasions in Charlottetown, and the greater part of the population gathers at the wharf. The people are ranged in tiers on a bank that looks down on the landing, and they fight for position near the entrance to the shed through which the travelers must pass. What satisfaction this crowd gathers from gaping uncomfortably in the semidarkness at the string of commonplace men and women, satchel laden, filing out of the shed is comprehensible, I think, to none but a Charlottetown mind. That there must be some satisfaction is plain from the fact that the crowd is as great at the end of the season as it is at the beginning.

They have primitive ways of running a hotel in this country. When you register, the clerk assigns you to a room and waves you toward the stairway. You climb three flights of stairs and find your way along the hall to the room. The door stands hospitably open. The key is in the lock. This at least is an improvement on Halifax, where the keys, having no tags attached, are carried off by the guests, leaving the next occupant of a room no protection but a chair braced against his door.

Charlottetown surrounds. Queen's

square, an oblong strip of parking very prettily laid out. Facing the park are the provincial parliament buildings of graystone. Adjoining are the postoffice and the city hall. Beyond the postoffice is a long market, whose odors are an offense against the pretty place.

Outside this square Charlottetown suggests nothing so much as a small county seat in Illinois. All the merchants of the town are gathered in two or three streets near the square, and their establishments are very like American country stores. All the sights of Charlottetown can be exhausted in half an hour, and the traveler welcomes the time when a blast from the steamer's hoarse whistle warns him that it is time to start on the homeward trip.

GRANT HAMILTON.

COFFEE IN MEXICO.

An Attempt to Get American Capital Interested in It.

[Special Correspondence.]

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—The people of St. Louis who know the Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, consul general of the United States at the City of Mexico, have been writing to him for information about coffee growing in Mexico. Mr. Crittenden was once governor of Missouri, and his friends are numbered by the thousands. So he has found it necessary to get out through the state department at Washington a circular which he will send to these inquirers. It contains a great deal of good advice to people who are planning investments in coffee plantations.

The occasion of all these inquiries was the recent attempt of promoters to interest American investors in coffee plantations in Mexico. The answer which Mr. Crittenden has prepared for the benefit of his correspondents will have an unfavorable influence on the boom, and the promoters will not thank him for it.

Mr. Crittenden warns his friends not to believe the exaggerated reports sent out from Mexico. Many of them, he says, are highly colored for a purpose.

"As a rule," he says, "I would not recommend anybody to undertake coffee raising in Mexico without sufficient capital to pay for 250 acres of land, cash in hand, and have at least \$5,000 in Mexican currency to meet the first year's expenses. Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops. This 100 acres may be made self supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 50 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and, by all means, a medium sized nursery of 25,000 coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the 100 acres."

Many failures in coffee growing in Mexico arise from the fact that the manager of a plantation is fresh from the United States, with no knowledge of the physical conditions or the language of Mexico and with no understanding of the management of Mexican labor. Conditions for cultivating coffee, too, are different in different parts of Mexico, and planting should be undertaken only by an expert.

The greatest difficulty about coffee growing is found in the fact that no realization on the investment can be had within four years. The cost of ordinary coffee land is \$10 an acre. Clearing costs \$10 more. The cost of trees and planting is \$6.20, and there is a recently enacted annual state tax of \$1.65. That makes the initial cost \$30.85 per acre. Every year the planter must pay \$4.65 state tax and \$3 to \$6 per acre for weeding. In four years this adds about \$40 to the original investment, making the cost before production \$70.85 per acre. At the end of the fourth year the yield is about 810 pounds of coffee to the acre. On this a federal tax of 2 cents on each \$20, a municipal tax of about 1 cent per pound and an export duty of about 1½ cents a pound are charged. At the present price of coffee one would realize \$93 an acre on the crop, but the gathering of coffee costs \$12.04 and the preparation of it \$12.04 per acre, so the outlay, not counting interest on investment, would be \$94.93.

The original home of coffee is supposed to have been upper Ethiopia, and it was transplanted thence to Arabia Felix. It is still a controverted point whether the beverage was known to the Greeks and Romans. The Persians adopted the berry after the Ethiopians, and the Arabs are entitled to the credit for its more general introduction into Europe. From Arabia the use of coffee passed to Egypt, reaching Cairo at the beginning of the sixteenth century. From Egypt it passed to Syria, thence to Greece and Constantinople A. D. 1554.

Coffee was introduced into England in 1652. France adopted the use of the berry ten years after England. Italy claims the honor of having discovered its merits prior to France, and it is said that an Italian carried coffee to Marseilles in 1644.

The increase in the production of Mexican coffee is about 33 per cent a year. There were in 1895, 50,000,000 coffee trees, producing 64,000,000 pounds of coffee. Its use by the Mexicans increases every year.

The use of coffee all over the world is increasing steadily. The demand for it has become so great that many "coffee substitutes" are made. Some are sold under plain labels, but many are used to adulterate coffee. This deception has gone so far that there are imitation coffee beans, which can be distinguished from the genuine only with much difficulty. The best way to distinguish a

bogus bean is to look for the fiber from the hull, which clings to the crack in the genuine bean. The imitators have not learned how to make bogus fiber yet. Imitation beans are made of molasses, flour and many other ingredients.

As for ground coffee, it is usually adulterated, and the only safety of the coffee drinker is in buying green coffee and roasting and grinding it at home. Fresh roasted and fresh ground coffee is the only good coffee anyway.

PERCY CORTELYOU.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Wanted Her Husband's Opinion About Many Trivial Points of Dress.

A certain up town Clevelander is the happy possessor of a marital interest in a very pretty and accomplished lady. She is fond of nice clothes and always looks well dressed, and her husband is just as proud of her as he should be. But from a technical point of view he knows nothing whatever about her garments, and it bothers him greatly when she assumes that he does. She fires broadsides of questions at him whenever she is dressing to accompany him. "George, how does my skirt hang?" "Is it too long in front?" "Does my belt cover the pins?" "Do you think this gown is becoming?" "Is my collar down at the back?" "Are there any wrinkles in this waist?" "Is my hat on straight?" These and a hundred other interrogations are fired at him at short intervals. If he doesn't pay close attention she gets cross. So he pretends to listen carefully, and answers glibly, although always at random.

The other day a neat way of getting even dawned upon him. When he was dressing that night for a party, he suddenly called his wife from the adjoining room.

"Alma," he said, "do you think these new trousers hang just as gracefully as they should?"

"Why, George," she said, "I don't know anything about it. Why do you bother me?"

"Hold on," said George, "I was wondering if this shirt bosom sits quite right?"

"Of course it does," snapped Alma.

"And these shoes—do you really think they are becoming to my complexion?"

"What a silly question."

"And—hold on, Alma—isn't the coat a little long in the tails—on one side, I mean—and can't you pin it up?"

"Why, George, I never heard you talk such nonsense. You haven't been drinking, have you?"

"And—just wait a minute, Alma." He quickly raised his silk hat from the dresser and clapped it on the back of his head. "Now, dear, please pay attention. Is my hat on straight?"

Then she understood his wicked little game.

They walked together in silence until they came within sight of their destination, and the deeply wounded Alma managed to stammer:

"Well, George, you mean old thing, is my hat really and truly on straight?"

Whereat they both laughed.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"STONE OF SCONE."

The Enterprising Schoolboy Who Slept In the Coronation Chair.

It is a long walk from the dining room of the Westminster school to the coronation chair, which stands behind the old stone screen just back of the altar in the abbey, but there is an interesting connection between the two. This chair, as is well known, is a rude, heavy oak chair, much worn by time. It contains the "Stone of Scone" and was made by the order of Edward I in 1297, and every English sovereign since then has sat in it to be crowned.

A stout railing in front of the chair restrains the crowd of visitors from coming near, but if they were allowed to examine it as closely as I was fortunate enough to do they would find out boldly into the solid oak seat in such sprawling letters as the schoolboy's knife makes upon his desk, "P. Abbott slept in this chair Jan. 4, 1891." P. Abbott, it seems, was a Westminster schoolboy, and a tradition, which there is every reason to believe is true, tells that he made a wager with a schoolmate that he dare stay in the abbey all night alone.

In order to win his wager he hid in some corner of the old building until the doors were locked for the night and thus was left alone there. Fearing, however, that when morning came the boy with whom he had made the bet would disbelieve his statement that he had won it, he determined to have some proof of the fact, and so spent the hours of the early morning in carving on the coronation chair the sentence which, even now, nearly a century after, bears witness for him. It is disappointing that the tradition does not record just what form and amount of punishment was visited upon the lad for his escapade, and that history does not tell us of his later years. I wonder whether the courage and grit which this deed manifested foretold an energetic, successful life or was dissipated in mere bravado.—Max Bennett Thrasher in St. Nicholas.

Whiskers and Mourning.

Some Hindoos wear mustaches and beards turned up, but all wear whiskers, which are shaved off once when an adult of their connection dies. The shaving off of whiskers is thus a sign of mourning.

Poorly Paid Justice.

A Greensboro (N. C.) justice of the peace states his profits from the office so far at 80 cents cash in costs and half soling of his boots by a cobbler litigant against whom costs were adjudged.

THAT WICKED HABIT

A DRUMMER'S VIEWS OF SMOKING AND ONE OF HIS STORIES.

He Can Tell All About a Man From the Way He Smokes a Cigar—A Banker Who Escaped Ruin Because of the Sociability In the Smoking Habit.

"You can tell a good deal about a man by the way he smokes a cigar," said a traveling man in a philosophical mood at one of the hotels the other day. "And it goes without saying that you can also tell something of his disposition by the brand he generally smokes. For instance, you see him coming out from the dining room after regaling the physical man with the delicacies of a first class menu. He sits on the cool side of the building, draws a long black cigar from his pocket and bites about half an inch off from one end, sets the other to blazing and is soon puffing great clouds of smoke that ring and curl all around him. If he pulls at it furiously, I always think he doesn't know how to enjoy a good cigar. He will probably smoke two cigars while another man is enjoying one. In that event, it is generally a mild weed that he prefers. At any rate, it is an indication of his nervous temperament. Such a man is never happy unless he is in the midst of constant change. He is impulsive and even hot tempered. If you want to sell him any goods, it should be policy on your part not to cross him if you can avoid it."

"Then there is the other fellow who methodically takes his knife out of his pocket while he continues talking to his companion and slowly trims the end of his favorite brand, returns his knife to his pocket and settles back in his chair for a quiet smoke. Putting the cigar into his mouth, he generally chews the end of it for five minutes before the lighting operation is performed. And when he puffs, you would hardly know it. The delicate white ash hides the fire, and the thin line of smoke is hardly visible as it curls lazily upward. Yet he never has to relight his cigar. Such a man is introspective, cool in an emergency, logical in his thinking and just the opposite in temper to the one I previously described. If anything startling should turn up, he would never appear surprised. If he gets beat in a game of high five, he never shows his chagrin. And I venture to say that if his life purpose were thwarted—and he has one—very few people would ever know it. He would suffer like the Spartan boy with the fox concealed under his coat and gnawing out his vitals. Some would say this is all bosh, but I fancy there is something in it." And the man relapsed into silence again for a moment while he watched the blue rings wafted away by the cool breeze that is so graceful on a hot August day.

"Speaking of the wicked habit of smoking," he continued after a minute, "I know a man who conscientiously declares that it is not so. He says that if he didn't know how to enjoy a good cigar he would have been a poor man today. That sounds a little strange, doesn't it? Well, this is how it happened, as the story teller says. He was seated in front of the Southern hotel, St. Louis, one day. He was a traveling man and had lit his after dinner cigar. A gruff looking gentleman was seated next to him. He was smoking too. They sat there in silence for several minutes, perhaps a half hour. Finally the drummer was aroused from his reflections by hearing an expression from his neighbor's lips which Noah Webster never invented. He was going through his pockets for a match. The drummer politely tendered him one from his neat little matchbox and handed him a cigar, too, adding that he had better take a fresh one. From that they fell to talking, first about cigars. The gruff gent warmed up at once and wanted to know where the drummer got such a choice cigar. It happened to be a first class brand which the latter had picked up in the south. From that the two fell into quite a pleasant conversation. The drummer left town that evening. But they met by chance several times after that, and gradually a warm friendship sprang up between them."

"Years afterward the traveling man was engaged in the banking business. Of course the only way a drummer ever becomes a banker is by the timely death of a rich relative. Well, he still retained the friendship of his St. Louis acquaintance and often heard from him by letter. The drummer was prosperous until his bank, like many others in 1893, was drained with a terrific run. It seemed as though he must fail unless he had a few thousand dollars to tide over the next day. As he sat thinking the matter over in the cool air of his front yard a man came strolling through the front gate. It was his friend. Of course he asked the banker what made him look so pale, and the story came out little by little. The next day the bank had unlimited capital to back it and was soon on a solid footing. It was all through that cigar smoked several years before, so the ex-drummer said. Now, my wife would say that was no argument for such a filthy habit, and that her husband had never had any such fabulous experience. That's the way with people who won't reason about these things, isn't it?" And the traveling man pulled out two fresh cigars from his pocket and left one behind as he went hurriedly to settle up his bill in time to catch a train.—Omaha World-Herald.

Degenerate Toes.

An Italian criminologist has discovered that criminal degeneracy shows itself in the toes of its subjects, webbed and prehensile toes being common among convicts.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.

One month..... 25 | Three months..... 75
Six months..... \$1.50 | One year..... \$3.00

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

Congress,
W. LARUE THOMAS,
of Mason.

REPUBLICANS were in high glee yesterday because Mr. Bryan failed to speak here. They are afraid of his telling speeches, and would like to keep him from doing any more talking.

"Melt a gold dollar and it will still be worth a dollar; melt a silver dollar and it will be worth only 53 cents," says the gold standard advocate. If a silver dollar had been melted in 1873 before it was demonetized it would have been worth 103 cents.

THERE is one precinct in Estill County in which they are forty-seven McKinley men and only three Bryan supporters.—Public Ledger.

Pshaw! That's nothin'. We heard one day this week of a city of 10,000 inhabitants down in Tennessee that will not cast a single vote for McKinley.

"We might just as well understand that we cannot fix by law the wages of labor," said Mr. McKinley to Pennsylvania workmen a few days ago. This is quite different from the old-time g. o. p. argument. They used to tell workmen that a high tariff law would give them higher wages.

THE spectacle afforded by the rejection of Judge Denny by his own party in the Ashland District in the interest of Col. Breckinridge, against whom two years ago nothing was too vile to be said, is one of the rarest and most novel ever presented in the history of American politics.—Covington Commonwealth.

It illustrates in a striking manner to what depth Republican leaders will go to win. They have turned down one of their best men and taken up this Democratic east-off and will try to send to Congress a man whom his own party repudiated.

WHAT BECK SAID.

Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky, in a speech before the United States Senate in January, 1878,—see page 258, Congressional Record, January, 1878,—said:

I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of the people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the Revised Statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs.

THE McKINLEYCRATS.

"I am willing to meet in the open field an opponent who stands for a principle and a candidate. (Applause and a voice "That's right.") I am willing to meet in the open field a party which adopts a platform, nominates candidates upon the platform and then tries to elect the candidates on the platform. (Applause.) I can not say so much for those who, having been defeated in a fair convention, try to steal the name Democrat from those who are entitled to it. (Continued applause.) And then put up a ticket which they do not expect to vote for. (Renewed applause.) I say that a man who says he is for honest money and nominates a ticket for the purpose of electing another does not commence at the right place to prove his honesty. (Applause.) I have had nothing to do with gold standard Democrats. I have seen them in Nebraska. I have seen them beaten at primaries and beaten in convention, and then I have seen them resort to every sort of deception in order to elect a Republican to prove they are better Democrats than anybody else."—W. J. Bryan.

WHY GRANT LEFT HIS PARTY.

A few days ago Jesse R. Grant, youngest son of the late President Grant, startled the Republican leaders by declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He explains his action in leaving the Republican party in a letter to a friend, in which he says:

"I believe honestly in the great advantage to this country of the free coinage of silver. It does not mean repudiation of our debts at home or abroad. We could not pay our debt with both gold and silver, even if we had it all, our mortgages being equal to the enormous sum of \$19,000,000,000.

"These debts will have to be paid in

produce, and anything that will raise the value of this will, I believe, benefit all classes.

"If we can double the price of a silver rupee we can double the price of wheat that comes into competition with our wheat and, therefore, double our wheat as to its debt-paying capacity.

"The same argument holds good in the silver peso of the Latin-American countries, and the prices of our meats and live stock. It holds good, too, in the silver ruble and the price of all.

"It holds good in many ways too numerous to mention. Instead of foreigners purchasing the product of our silver mines at the rate of about seventy cents per ounce, and with this silver buying produce (some of which comes in direct competition with our productions), from South America and the Orient, they would have to pay at the rate of \$1.29 per ounce.

"If, which is not probable, the gold bugs are right in their evil predictions and our money is worth only two shillings on the dollar—well, we would then have the most perfect protective tariff we ever had, and the excess of exports over imports would be so great that the dollar would either go up or the pound come down to the same relative position that they now occupy."

MORE OF 'EM.

Republicans Who Will Vote For Bryan and Free Coinage.

[Georgetown, (O.) News-Democrat.]

Thirteen lifelong Republicans joined a young men's Bryan club at Dayton.

Eleven heretofore staunch Republicans of Chagrin Falls have bolted McKinley.

In a list of 500 members of a Wooster Bryan club appears the names of 40 heretofore Republicans.

Foraker's brother-in-law, J. H. Cobb, is on the stump in the Portsmouth district for Bryan and silver.

Thomas Kenyon, an Irish Bottom, Adams County, farmer, is on the stump for Bryan and free coinage.

Rev. W. W. Jones, a heretofore ardent Republican, is on the stump for Bryan and silver in Crawford County.

A Bryan Silver club organized at Bellevue has on its roll the names of 63 lifelong Republicans and 98 heretofore Populists.

The silver Republicans of Columbus are organizing. At a meeting held last week, 97 heretofore Republicans enrolled themselves under the silver standard.

John Orbison and Hon. O. N. Burns addressed the meeting of the Bryan silver club at Sidney last Thursday evening. Both have heretofore been influential Republicans.

Rev. A. K. Murphy, always a Republican and a noted divine of the Baptist Church, who now preaches at Winchester and other points in Adams County, is out for Bryan and silver.

Prof. R. J. Semple, one of Adams County's most prominent instructors, for several years superintendent of schools at various points in Ohio, and always a faithful Republican, is an ardent advocate of Bryan's election.

Milton R. Scott, a noted literary man and a lifelong Republican, walked into a Bryan club meeting at Newark the other night and made a ringing silver speech and enrolled his name among 537 others who were pledged to vote for Bryan.

William Taylor, one of the most prominent Republican farmers of Franklin County, last week addressed a Bryan silver club at Westerville and stated that he was in the Bryan camp to stay. He was at one time a Republican nominee for Commissioner of Franklin County.

At a meeting to organize a Bryan silver club on the north side of Columbus, Monday night of last week, 21 persons who have heretofore been Republicans went forward and signed the roll. The President of the club, D. E. Sullivan, has always been an active, working Republican.

Seems as if all things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like agree with us. Dyspepsia turks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion, particularly for those in whom it manifests itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You need take them regularly only a little while. After that, use them occasionally when you need them—when you have eaten anything that disagrees with you. They may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor.

Silly Question.

When a man has lost his pocketbook or a gold collar stud, the question asked him by nine people out of ten is, "Where did you lose it?" And this is always a very soothing question to the loser, because if he knew where he lost the article it is not reasonable to suppose that he would be looking in 40 different places to find it.—London Tit-Bits.

Jerusalem has been partly or wholly burned 17 times, each great conflagration being kindled when the city was taken by a besieging force.

The Hebrew figures place the date of the flood at B. C. 2340.

Cripple Your Best Buying Interest

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THIS IS RICH.

It Explains Why the Republicans Suddenly "Dropped" the Mexican Dollar Argument.

When the present campaign opened some Republicans made fools of themselves by their talk about the "Mexican dollar." Of late, however, one rarely ever hears it mentioned. It was "loaded" and that is why the Republicans have dropped it. The following letter to Armour & Co., the millionaire meat packers of Chicago, is taken from the Denver Times and probably explains why gold-bug orators have quit spouting about the Mexican dollar:

CAMP LEBOUR.

Messrs. Phil Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., Dear Phil: Your offer of 50 cents worth of meat and a Mexican dollar in exchange for an American dollar, received, but I can do better with our home butcher. He offers 50 cents worth of meat and \$2 worth Portuguese 3 per cent gold bonds in exchange for a silver dollar. Our butcher says the bonds must be good as Portugal has been on a gold standard since 1853, twenty years before the other enlightened nations of Europe, and its national debt has only increased 100 per cent. since that date. Average wages paid all Artisans in Portugal is 17 cents per day. In former letter you told me that all we needed was a little gold improved "banking facilities," and "confidence." Portugal has "a little gold," the world has its "improved banking facilities" since 1853, and I can supply the "confidence" so the bonds are certainly good. Our home butcher says he will continue to give 50 cents worth of meat and \$2 of Portuguese gold bonds after Bryan is elected. Will you guarantee to give 50 cents worth of meat and a Mexican dollar in exchange for an American silver dollar after Bryan is elected? Yours truly, JOHN FAIRPLAY.

P. S. I see the London Times quotes Mexican bonds at 91½ cents, Portuguese 3 per cent gold bonds at 96½.

CARLISLE IN 1890.

He Voted to Provide For the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

The following is a letter written by John G. Carlisle in June, 1890, to Hon. William Smith, who is now United States District Attorney for Kentucky:

"Hon. Wm. Smith, Mayfield, Ky.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th, inst., is just received. Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the Silver bill as it was finally amended and reported by the conference committee, because we believed it was worse than the existing law. If the Farmers' Alliance of Graves County believe that this Republican measure, which substantially stops the coinage of the silver dollar, after one year, is better than the Democratic law of 1878, they are, of course, entitled to their opinion, but I do not agree with them. When the original house bill was under consideration in the Senate, I voted to amend it so as to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, and that amendment was adopted.

The House, however, refused to agree to this amendment, and then a conference committee was appointed which struck out free coinage entirely, and this is the bill I voted against. I send you by mail all three of the bills. Yours truly, JOHN G. CARLISLE."

PURIFY your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

Centers here, as we pledge a just equivalent for every dollar you spend with us.

DRESS GOODS FIRST.—Have you seen our stock? When we tell you it is the largest in town, with every novelty of the season at least represented, don't take our word for it. Come, see, prove the statement is true, without a glint of exaggeration. Give us a chance to show you the following double fold, all wool Novelty Suitings, nobby, effective and in charming autumn colors, only 25c. Forty-inch all wool Jacquards, in the predominating tints of green, blue, brown, etc. Wonders of cheapness at 49c. Scotch Plaids in Rob Roy colors, all wool, silk striped, handsome for waists or the stylish plaid skirts, 75c. Boucles, ultra fashionable, heavy, crispy, lustrous as silk. Models of superb, exclusive style, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Checks, the ever-popular, in black and white, blue and white, brown and black and other tasteful combinations, 29c., 49c.

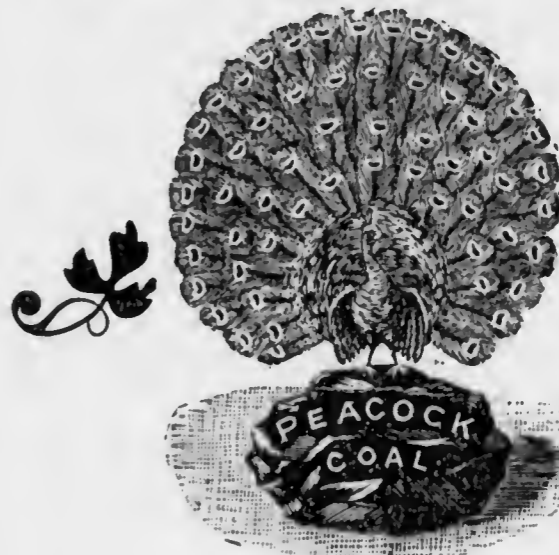
DRESS PATTERNS.—No two alike, with each style confined to us in this section. Black, colors and various weaves represented, each with the importer's stamp of elegance. Per suit, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 dollars.

THAT WINTER WRAP.—Don't buy it before a visit to our cloak room, for we're equipped to serve you to your perfect satisfaction. Realizing that quickly changing styles make cloak buying a frequent necessity and high priced wraps consequently impracticable, our garments this year are nearly all at popular prices. For 3.50, black Beaver or Boucle box-front Reefers, trimmed in large buttons. Black Beaver Capes, braid trimmings, graceful sweep. For 5.00, Kersey, Camel's hair, Beaver and curled Astrakan fly-front coats. Colors navy and black. The same materials and colors in Capes. Some are trimmed in three rows of silk braid. For 7.50; high grade Melton and Boucle Coats and Capes in black, navy and brown, with large and small combination button trimmings. For 10.00, high button shield front and double-breasted coats, navy, tan, black velvet collars, button and silk frog trimmings. Capes in Broadcloths and Boucles. Braid, button, satin and velvet trimmings.

HERE AND THERE.—Pure silk Watch Guards, silk slide, in black only, 10c., 15c. Louisiane, cotton cloth for waists, shirts and wrappers, extra heavy, solid and figured, black and colored, thirty-six inches wide, 10c. a yard. Cotton Tape 2½c. a bolt. Corset Laces, 2½ yards long, three for 5c. Jet head Shawl Pins, 3 for 5c.

D. HUNT & SON.

WORMALD'S



This celebrated Coal has no superior as an all-round fuel. Why not buy the best fuel that gives the most heat at the least cost? Remember that we have the exclusive sale of this Coal in the Maysville market. Beware of inferior Coal sold under the name of Peacock; it is a fraud.

LEAVE ORDERS AT THE ELEVATOR, FOOT OF LIMESTONE STREET, OR AT OFFICE CORNER WALL AND THIRD STS.

WILLIAM WORMALD.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

SENT TO JAIL.

Attorneys Come to Blows During a Trial in Mt. Sterling.

Mt. Sterling, Oct. 1.—Tuesday afternoon Judge Lewis Apperson and Judge B. F. Day had an altercation in the Circuit Court room, for which offense Judge John E. Cooper sent them to jail for three hours.

They are prominent lawyers and each is game to the backbone. They were opposing counsel in a case. Day representing the plaintiff and Apperson the defendant. The plaintiff had answered not ready, and the defendant was insisting on a trial, when the sincerity of the attorneys was questioned. This led to the passing of the lie, when they went at each other viciously. They were quickly separated by attorneys present without either sustaining injuries.

COMPETENT instruction in short-hand, pupils fitted for positions.

SALLIE S. WOOD.

REV. U. W. DARLINGTON will preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Washington Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and at night at 7.

REV. JOHN REEVES has moved to Winchester.

MASSSES at St. Patrick's Church Sunday at 7:30, 9 and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at the usual hour. Vespers and benediction at 3 p. m.

THE \$5,000 Transylvania on October 8th, the third day of Lexington's big ten day trotting meeting, will be the greatest race ever seen; twenty-four starters are named, none with records as slow as 2:15.

JUDGE PRISTER, Mr. J. B. Newton and Mr. W. E. Stallcup have been chosen representatives from Ringgold Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., to the Grand Lodge meeting at Frankfort. Mr. James Childs was recommended for District Deputy.

WINCHESTER Democrat: "Col. A. Fox Reepass, of Maysville, was in the city Wednesday interviewing the cigar trade. Mr. Reepass was formerly connected with the Auditor's office at Frankfort, but resigned for the purpose of establishing a cigar factory in that city. Not finding a suitable location there he removed to Maysville, his old home. His new factory has already succeeded in building up an immense trade."

TRAIN WAS LATE,

And There Was Little Time For Making Speeches.

Big Crowd Greeted the Eloquent Bryan at This Point—News From the Campaign.

At a fair estimate 3,000 people assembled at the foot of Market street Friday afternoon to greet William Jennings Bryan, the eloquent Democratic standard bearer in this Presidential campaign.

The schedule arranged for his trip down the Ohio called for a stop of ten minutes at this place, and a short speech was expected.

The special carrying the party was nearly half an hour late, however, and there was no time for talking.

Standing on the platform of the rear coach, Mr. Bryan was introduced to the crowd by Campaign Chairman C. Burgess Taylor. With a wave of his hands for silence the nominee thanked the crowd for their cordial greeting. "I regret that I am forced to save my voice for speeches at Cincinnati," he added, "and after distributing these flowers, I will introduce a substitute."

With this Mr. Bryan scattered three or four big bouquets among the crowd and there was a lively scramble on all sides to secure some of the flowers.

Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, a Democratic leader in Congress for several years, was then introduced. He said he had traveled over many States and had seen the immense throngs that greeted the people's defender and champion wherever he went, and he felt confident that Mr. Bryan would be the next President.

The train moved off as Mr. McMillin finished his first sentence. He turned and lifting Mr. Bryan's hat from his head, the latter smilingly bowed his farewell, amid the cheers of the crowd.

The following committee from Cincinnati met Mr. Bryan at this place and escorted him to the Queen City: Jacob Feilheimer, John J. Roth, Jephtha Garrard, T. H. C. Allen, Judge W. M. Oliver, T. J. Mulvihill, Louis Reemelin, Otway J. Cosgrave, Gustav Tafel, John B. Washburn, John Frey, Hugh Cananagh, Ernst Weier, T. J. Donnelly, D. S. Oliver, Samuel McDonald, Wallace Burch, Ezra James and Arnold Speiser. Mr. Cananagh is a prominent labor leader. Mr. D. S. Oliver is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second district at Cincinnati, and is one of the political writers on the Enquirer staff, having charge of that department of the paper where questions on the financial issue are answered daily. While awaiting the arrival of the special train, Mr. Oliver entertained the crowd with a speech. He was followed by Hon. Wallace Burch, Democratic nominee for County Solicitor at Cincinnati. The latter had spoken only a few minutes when the train arrived.

NOTES.

Mr. Bryan was greeted by 25,000 people at Huntington. The arrangements were perfect, and his speech was one of the best of the campaign.

Hon. Benton McMillin spoke to the crowd at Greenup.

The arrival of the Bryan special at South Portsmouth was greeted by the booming of cannon on the Ohio shore. A big crowd was at the depot to get a look at the nominee.

At Vanceburg, a crowd of Republican hoodlums hooted and yelled while Mr. Bryan was speaking.

Hon. Albert S. Berry, of Newport, Mr. Allan D. Cole, of this city, and Hon. W. C. Ramsay, Democratic Elector, spoke at Vanceburg during the afternoon. The opera house was packed, and an overflow meeting was held.

The Bryan special did some remarkable runs yesterday. An average of sixty-five miles an hour was made between stations. The New York Journal's correspondent says it was the fastest train he ever traveled on.

Many of the residences on Front street were handsomely decorated in honor of Bryan, among them Mr. Alex. Calhoun's.

Mr. Allan D. Cole addressed the Charleston Bottom Bryan club last night, and was given an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. George W. Sulser will address the Bryan Free Silver club at Sardis on Monday night, October 5th.

Republicans announce a special train to Carlisle next Wednesday, leaving here at 8:30 a. m. to accommodate those who want to hear Willie Breckinridge.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Campaign Chairman Taylor makes the following announcements of public speaking:

Fern Leaf, October 3rd—Mr. Allan D. Cole. Maersva, October 3rd—Mr. George W. Sulser. Mt. Gilead, October 3rd—City Attorney John L. Chamberlain.

Moransburg, October 3rd—Mr. Thomas Slattery. Sardis, October 3rd—Joint debate by Mr. L. W. Galbraith and Mr. Thomas A. Davis.

Oak Woods school house, October 6th—City Attorney John L. Chamberlain.

Maysville, court house, October 6th—Hon. W. A. Byron, of Brooksville.

Plainville, October 9th—Mr. C. Burgess Taylor. Maysville, court house, October 14th—Mr. B. W. Blair, of Cincinnati.

With the exception of the two in this city, the above meetings will all be held at 7 p. m. on dates named. The public cordially invited.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Dunlap & Bakwin.

ACCIDENT INS. TICKETS. W. R. Warder.

FRESH oysters, can and bulk, at Martin Bros'.

CORN meal and Graham flour, fresh ground, at Old Gold Mills.

HALF fare on all railroads to Lexington's great trots, October 6th to 16th.

MR. G. W. ROGERS has been confined to the house by sickness the past week.

BLUE stone will keep your wheat from smutting. For sale at Chenoweth's drug store.

PREACHING to-morrow at the M. E. Church, South, at the usual hours by the pastor.

THE Kentucky Conference, M. E. Church, South, will be held in Mt. Sterling next year.

ROBERT J., 2014, makes his last appearance on the track at the Lexington trots, October 6th to 16th.

For pure spices of all kinds call on Henry W. Ray, successor to Theo. C. Power, next door to postoffice.

THE Bryan Reception Committee from Cincinnati, headed by Mr. Sam. McDonald, made the BULLETIN a pleasant call yesterday afternoon.

At the Church of the Nativity to-morrow services will be: Sunday school at 9:30; litany, sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30; Evening Prayer at 7.

At the Central Presbyterian Church, preaching to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. All invited and made welcome. W. O. COCHRANE, pastor.

BALLENGER, the jeweler, has established a reputation second to none in that line of business. When you buy anything in the jewelry line from him you can rely on getting the best. That's the only kind to buy.

KENTUCKY'S \$25,000 futurity, the biggest trotting stake in the world, is to be decided on October 6th, the first day of Lexington's big meeting, and the best field of three-year-olds that ever met will line up for the money.

MR. CHARLES C. CLARKE, of Bourbon, writes that the farmers of that county are greatly in favor of the move to entail the tobacco crop next year. He hopes that an agreement will be effected by the farmers of the white burley district not to raise any of the weed in 1897.

MR. J. D. MUSE, who had one of his ankles fractured in a runaway accident last spring, has been compelled to have the bones broken over and re-set. The operation was performed at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, a few days ago, and his friends are glad to learn he is getting along nicely.

THE classes in physical culture under the direction of Miss Carrie Hays will commence work Monday, October 5th. Anyone wishing to make arrangements for entering either the children's or ladies' class may do so by calling upon Miss Hays at the seminary. Single lessons in fancy club swinging will be given to anyone desiring only that branch of work.

PREACHING in the chapel of the Christian Church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. S. D. Dutcher. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m. Please note the change in the hour for the morning service. At night at 7 o'clock the congregation in response to an invitation will worship with the Third street M. E. Church. Preaching by Mr. Dutcher.

THE communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning at the usual hour for public worship. Church Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Mission Sabbath school in the German Church at 2:30 p. m. Westminster Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:15 p. m. The public are cordially invited to attend all of these services.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at J. James Wood's drug store.

A REMARKABLE GAME.

Eight Innings and Not a Run Was Scored at Portsmouth Yesterday.

(Special to BULLETIN.)

PORTSMOUTH, O., October 2, 1896.—Today's game was a great one. Eight innings only were played, the score standing Maysville 0, Portsmouth 0.

Hits, Maysville 4, Portsmouth 2. Errors, Maysville 0, Portsmouth 2. Newton and Shepherd were the opposing pitchers.

Three-base hit, McGinn.

Dropped Dead.

Mr. J. L. Nicholson, who travels for Messrs. M. C. Russell & Son, called on T. B. Cahall, a merchant at Sheep's Run, O., yesterday, and after securing some orders and attending to some other business started to leave.

As he was getting in his buggy he was called back to the house, and on entering found Mr. Cahall a corpse.

The sudden death was attributed to heart disease.

Louisville Races.

On above account the L. and N. railroad will sell round trip tickets to Louisville September 27th to October 3rd at one fare, plus \$1 for admission. Return limit October 5th.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of the Sixth ward, a graduate of the colored high school, has gone to Berea College to take a course of study.

ONE dozen very best cabinet photos, one full life-size portrait in water color, crayon or photograph, and an elegant frame (choice of six styles) all for 55.

CADY'S ART STUDIO,
W. R. Cady proprietor.

Secretary Morton advertised for two male assistants. Thirty men entered the examinations together with 8 uninvited women. The 30 men failed, and the 8 women passed. Two women were given the places. There's women's rights for you—the right to excel.—Golden Rule.

MR. WM. DAULTON, a son of Mr. George Daulton, died Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his home on East Third street, aged thirty-three, of pulmonary troubles. He leaves a wife and two children. Funeral at 2 p. m. Sunday from his father's residence, No. 117 Union street.

LEGGETT & MEYERS, the big tobacco manufacturers, have leased the warehouse at corner of Second and Limestone and will make a large purchase of the weed in this section the ensuing winter and spring. Mr. William Stiles, formerly of Germantown, will have charge of the warehouse.

Always reduce sugar to a ship before making lemonade. Add a pint of hot water to half a pound of sugar, stir and let it get cold; add the rind of five lemons, let it stand an hour; remove the rind and add the strained juice. Its appearance and taste are improved by peeling a lemon, cutting in thin slices and dropping it in.

Mrs. BRUNS' residence in the West End was entered by a negro sneak thief yesterday while she was at a neighbor's. He broke open a trunk and while at work was interrupted by her return. The thief hid under a bed, but a dog discovered him. While Mrs. Bruns was calling for some of the neighbors, the fellow escaped. A gold ring was the only thing he secured.

A Paris bootmaker, who numbers among his customers the queens of many nationalities, has been giving his opinion of the feet of the female portion of different countries. He insists that the ladies of Madrid take the smallest shoes, Peruvians and Chileans coming next. American women, he also says, are noted for their dainty feet and the care they take of them. According to him, the Russians have heavy, broad feet, and the smallest size that ever fits any of them is a five. The empress of Austria requires a long, narrow shoe. The Empress Eugenie has a beautifully shaped foot, with an exceedingly high instep, and takes a small five. The queen of Spain has very large feet, and so flat that a little padding is always inserted across the instep. Her majesty of Italy is extremely difficult to please in boots and shoes. She favors perfectly flat heels and square toes and will always insist, for the sake of comfort, on having her boots a size too large for her. English ladies, according to this authority, wear awkwardly made boots and shoes as a rule and are less careful of the appearance of their feet than the women of other nationalities.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. James Wood's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

THIS CUT



Represents one of the newest things in JACKETS. We have them at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00. Also a new line stylish CAPES at from \$4 to \$12.50.

Our stock of DRESS Goods for fall and Winter is now being received. Come in and look through; you will be surprised at the prices. All Wool Novelties and Checks at 30c., 40c. and 50c. All Wool Black Goods 25c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.

WE ARE LEADERS IN STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

Browning & Co.

GREAT UNDERVALUE SALE OF

SUMMER FOOTWEAR!

Men's Light Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	\$4 50, now \$3 00
Men's Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	5 00, now 3 50
Men's Tan and Red Russia Bals, former price.....	3 50, now 2 35
Men's Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 25
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	2 25, now 1 50
Boys' Chocolate Russia Bals, former price.....	2 00, now 1 40
Boys' Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 85, now 1 00
Boys' Red Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 00
Youth's Tan Russia Bals, former price.....	1 75, now 1 00
Women's Tan and Chocolate Oxford Ties, former price.....	3 50, now 1 25

Misses and Children's Colored Shoes and Sandals at 25 per cent. off. You will find nothing but fresh goods in the above lots, and the newest styles, all high grades, FOR CASH ONLY.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Features of the Men's Rally To-morrow Afternoon—The Program For October.

A number of features will be introduced at the men's rally in Y. M. C. A. Hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock that promise to please the audience. The subject itself will be "The Power and Place of Song," and singing will form a large part of the hour's service. Several of the young men will also read brief passages of scripture bearing on this subject, and one other will give the history of well-known hymns. In addition to this, the choir of the Central Presbyterian Church have kindly consented to be present and render two selections. The service will be open to all men, young and old, and those who attend will undoubtedly experience an hour of enjoyment.

The association has had printed and issued a neat card giving the program of speakers at the Sunday afternoon rally during the month of October. In addition to the special song service mentioned above, C. R. Boucher, of Covington, Rev. F. W. Harrop and W. T. Berry will speak on the second, third and fourth Sundays, respectively.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Pure vinegar and spices.—Calhoun's.

ALFRED GRAY died at his home near Minerva Tuesday morning, September 29th, of typhoid fever. Deceased was twelve years old, and a son of Thomas M. Gray, who formerly lived in Huntington township.

MR. H. K. McADAMS, a well-known trotting horseman, and Mr. J. W. Morford, formerly of the firm of Frazee & Morford, have purchased the Wilson drug stock at Lexington and began business Thursday. Mr. Morford is a Maysville boy, and has been in the drug business ten or twelve years. His many friends wish him continued success. The Leader says of the new firm: "Both men are comparatively young men, and both full of business, energy and enterprise, and this together with their thorough acquaintance with every detail of the business guarantees them a splendid business. They will conduct both a wholesale and retail business."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

White Kid

Strap Sandals!

J. HENRY PECOR.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.
WE are authorized to announce T. L. BEST as a candidate for Sheriff at the November election, 1897, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR CONSTABLE.
WE are authorized to announce M. W. BECKETT as an independent candidate for the office of Constable in the Eighth Magisterial district, composed of Orangeburg, Plainville and Dietrich's precincts, at the approaching November election.

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework. Apply to SAM ROGERS, Plainville, Ky.
WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5½ years at guaranteed net cost of only \$40, or for 10 years at \$20, and other sums in proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Five No. 1 yearling bucks and eight yearling ewes. Apply to JOHN FELSTER, near Maysville, Ky.
FOR SALE—A second-hand baby buggy. Apply at this office.
FOR SALE—Guaranteed best corn, running 10 years or less; coupons payable semi-annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.
FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The barber shop on West Second, opposite the Maysville carriage factory. Apply to JAMES HANSON.
FOR RENT—A good farm in Mason County, Kentucky, containing 251 acres. Apply to R. J. GATHER, North Fork, Mason County, Kentucky.

FOR RENT—The house and shop at Tuckahoe, Ky. Is the best stand in the county for a good smith and wood-workman. Call on or address J. J. HAGGERTY, Tuckahoe, Ky.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bay mare, five years old, both hind feet white; a natural pacer, has long mane. Reward paid for her return to me, or for information leading to her recovery. WILLIAM MORAN, Washington, Ky.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scott have returned from a visit at Louisville.

—Mr. H. D. Watson was registered at the Palace, Cincinnati, Wednesday.

—Miss Nellie M. L. Weaver, of Covington, is visiting Mrs. George Landgraf.

A child of Conductor W. J. Chappell, formerly of this city, is ill with diphtheria at the home of the family in Paris, says the News.

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparil, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.



"It Bridges You Over."

Battle Ax PLUG

"Battle Ax" bridges a man over many a tight place when his pocket-book is lean. A 5-cent piece of "Battle Ax" will last about as long as a 10-cent piece of other good tobaccos.

This thing of getting double value for your money is a great help. Try it and save money.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

SAYS THE ACT OF 1873 WAS TOO PRECIPITATE.

And That the German Government Must Review Its Monetary Position—The World Must Return to Bimetallism—Farmer Must Not Be Estranged.

New York, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to The World from London says:

"Moreton Frewen came back today from the international agricultural congress at Buda-Pesth. One delegate, Herr von Kordoff, leader of the Free Conservative party in the German reichstag and a neighbor of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, reported a conversation he had recently with the prince on the American political situation, as follows:

"Frankly, Mr. Kordoff, I am too old to go to school over the currency question, but I recognize that, although I acted in 1873 on what I regarded as the best advice, my action was too precipitate. In view of the results which have followed.

"The one class that we cannot afford to estrange is the farming class. If they are convinced, and they assure you they are convinced, that agricultural depression is peculiar to these monetary changes, our government must review its position."

Financial Independence.

"I come to proclaim financial independence in a city which saw the declaration of independence signed more than a hundred years ago. (Applause.) You say that this city, in which the forefathers gathered when they were willing to defy the foreign powers and declared their independence, you say this city is afraid to have financial independence. I shall not declare that the descendants of our forefathers of a hundred years ago have sunk so low unless you write it so at the ballot in November. (Great applause.) The issue which is raised now was raised before. There were people then who said that we could not obtain independence unless some foreign nations would help us. There are those who say it today, and those who say it today stand in the same position as those who said it then. (Applause.) The people who a hundred years ago declared in favor of foreign supremacy were the people who had business dealings and acted as the agents of the people who employ them over there. You have no banks in this city today which are not controlled by the influence of London, and I have no more respect for the American who takes his patriotism from Lombard street than I have for the Tory who took his patriotism a hundred years ago from England." (Great applause.)—Mr. Bryan at Philadelphia.

In 1895 we lost over \$48,000,000 on our foreign trade as the result of the fall of prices during that single year. And the fall of the prices of our products was due to the rise of the purchasing power of the English gold sovereign—a sovereign which Wall street is trying to make an absolute despot over all America.

NEW HAND UNDERSTOOD.

A Woman's Testimony as to the Value of a Knowledge of German.

It was just a little informal gathering of women, and as they sipped tea with their hats on and gossiped about church sociables and of the preponderance of girls among the babies that had recently arrived, one of them let fall a German expression.

"Oh, dear me! Do you speak German?" asked the tall woman from down east, who plumes herself upon having married a German broker and thinks she speaks German herself.

"How delightful!" "Certainly," said the stout woman who was addressed. "I should think I ought to. I lived in Germany for ten years before I was married. It is a very useful thing too. My husband does not speak German, but I remember one instance when the knowledge of just one little German word was of great help to him. You see, I always made it a practice to begin teaching German to my children when they were babies, and just teaching them one word at a time and saying that one word whenever it was appropriate until it was indelibly fixed in their memory. Now, when my last baby was beginning to walk, I wanted to teach her that the fire was hot, and so whenever she went near to it I would pull her away and point to the stove and say, 'Heiss!' I said it a great many times, and by and by she learned that 'heiss' meant hot. Now, one day my husband was breaking in a new man at his factory, and he wanted to warn him about some dangerous place. The man was a German, and my husband was at a loss as to how to make him understand until, all of a sudden, he remembered having heard me instructing the baby. So he pointed to the place and called to the man, 'Heiss!' 'Heiss!' The man's face lit up, and he turned to my husband and exclaimed: "'I understand you perfectly.'"—New York Sun.

Beresford's Brevity.

Lord Charles Beresford is a man of few words and those very much to the point. Speaking in the house of commons one day in reference to the Arab slave dealers, he said, with great emphasis:

"Mr. Speaker, we ought to catch these men, give 'em a fair trial and then hang 'em."

Receiving an invitation to dinner at Marlborough House one evening, he replied by wire:

"Sorry can't come. Lie follows by post."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The New Skirt.

The new seven gored skirt differs from the last season's shapes in being much less flaring on the fronts and sides. The fullness flowing toward the back is shaped by gores set "straight to bias," with a bias seam down the back. The skirt measures about five yards around the lower part and requires 4½ yards of double width material. It fits the hips snugly and can be made to fall loose from the lining or be seamed on with each separate gore.

BRAZEN AND DEFIANT

DESPERATE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The Confederate Trusts and Syndicates Openly Declare War Against the Producers of the Country—Can They Defeat Wm. J. Bryan?

Chicago, Oct. 2, 1896. — [Special.] — What are the forces arrayed against William J. Bryan and the people in this most remarkable campaign? What influences must be encountered and defeated if a victory be won on Nov. 3?

It is now possible to answer these questions. The lines are drawn and they are drawn sharply. There is no middle ground. It is organized greed against the people. It is unscrupulous and defiant wealth against American workman and producers. It is the concentrated power of money, trusts and syndicates versus the unorganized patriotism of the United States. If William J. Bryan is elected it will be in spite of the desperate efforts of the following classes and individuals:

1. The presidents and stockholders of every robbing trust in the United States. There is not a trust but that has willingly paid an assessment to Mark Hanna's corruption fund.

2. The solid membership of that gilded coterie known as New York's Four Hundred. Every slinking snob and English-sprung dude is for McKinley and the gold standard. Every title-hunting Anglo-maniac, with more money than brains, is opposed to William Bryan or any other man born west of New York city.

3. Every money lender, gold broker and syndicate promoter in New York and the other money centers is solid for McKinley and gold. This list includes such distinguished patriots as August Belmont, Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Lazard Freres, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and many others with unpronounceable names are now calling the farmers and workmen of the United States "anarchists and thieves," and asking that the gold standard be made permanent.

4. Ninety-nine per cent. of the bankers and stock brokers of the United States. They have joined hands with the great life insurance companies and have inaugurated a reign of financial terrorism against those business men who dare question their right to dictate votes or control legislation. The "bankers' boycott" against those who dare express an opinion favorable to silver is a feature of this campaign.

5. Every man who ever denied the right of workmen to organize for mutual protection, is for McKinley. Every hater of labor organizations; every man who has grown rich by oppressing workmen; who has fattened just in proportion as he has reduced wages, is against W. J. Bryan and in favor of the gold standard. Name an exception if you can.

6. Every unprincipled corporation which finds it necessary to employ men to bribe legislators and secure special legislation, is contributing money to swell the corruption fund for "McKinley and honest money." Every man whose money has been used to debauch congressmen, members of state legislatures and of city councils can be found arrayed against William Bryan and denouncing the common people as thieves.

7. Every wealthy tax dodger, who makes it a practice to bribe assessors, is for William McKinley and a gold standard. Name an exception if you can. Pick out the richest, meanest and most stingy man in your community and see how he stands in this campaign. Select those men who have grown rich by grinding the poor, by taking advantage of the unfortunate, and who, having thus acquired a fortune, perjure their souls, and evade the payment of a fair share of taxes, and see how they are going to vote.

8. Every mortgageshark, every pawnbroker, every man who thrives on the enforced poverty of the people is opposed to the election of William J. Bryan, and is heartily in favor of perpetuating the gold standard.

9. Every newspaper owned by a banker or controlled by a syndicate, and every newspaper mortgaged to a bank has been compelled to declare for the gold standard and in many instances stultify an honorable record and prostitute its columns at the dictation of Mark Hanna and Wall street.

How do these forces expect to win? There is no secret about this. They are fighting in the open. They are not using concealed weapons. They expect to win by the use of a corruption fund, by the general circulation of lying literature, and by the wholesale intimidation of merchants, workmen and mortgaged farmers. They rely upon the cupidity of impoverished voters; the timidity of workmen who have been robbed of everything, but their under-

paid positions, and upon a money terrorism engineered by the banks and the insurance companies. They have already mapped out a plan of wholesale purchase of election judges on election day; the debauchery of returning boards and as a last resort the purchase of electors in the event the election is close. Can they win?

Lively Mrs. Hobbs.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Maginnis (Pennsylvania national guard, retired) gives us interesting particulars of his grandmother, Mrs. Hobbs, to whom The Journal recently referred as one of the few surviving widows of peninsular veterans. He says: "She is indeed a most wonderful woman, of 102 years of age. I was in Europe two years since and present at her one hundredth anniversary, and on that occasion she spoke to hundreds of people, read numbers of telegrams (one from the queen and Duke of Cambridge). She reads five papers daily, as well as family prayer, and never uses eyeglasses. She is the widow of Captain Thomas Francis Hobbs, dragoon guards, who died of wounds received at the peninsula, where his five sons and my oldest brother were engaged. Mrs. Hobbs is my mother's mother, and my son's son, Thomas Hobbs Maginnis, third, makes her a great-great-grandmother, Captain Maginnis's son being the fifth generation. She is likely to live many years. She manages an estate herself and has all her faculties."—Army and Navy Journal.

THE GOLD CURE.

MARK HANNA ADVERTISES FOR FARMER VOTERS.

Resorts to the Patent Medicine Dodge to Foist McKinleyism Upon the American People—Wants the Farmers to Take His Gold Cure.

Chicago, Oct. 1. — [Special.] — Mark Hanna and his corps of assistants in the management of McKinley's campaign are becoming desperate.

Hanna has a large force of campaign editors writing gold matter in the form of editorials and special articles which he has sought to have published in the press of the country supposed to circulate among the farmers.

Failing in his efforts to bribe and subsidize the great agricultural newspapers and periodicals, this man of money, Hanna, has sought and paid for pages in several weeklies, into which he inserts regular advertisements, detailing the alleged virtues of the gold standard as though it were Paine's Celery Compound or Carter's Little Liver Pills.

In the last issues of the Western Rural appears a full page advertisement labeled—"A Few Common Sense Facts for Agriculturists and Home Owners." Beneath this heading appears in big black type five reasons why the producer should take the Hanna gold cure.

Though the Western Rural prints the advertisement, labeled such, it is true to the masses of the people it represents, and speaks thus editorially of it.

"We invite attention," says The Western Rural, "to an advertisement on another page, paid for by Mark Hanna's syndicate money. It is inserted with pleasure for a number of good reasons, two or three of which we will mention: 1. Because we have confidence in the 'common sense' of our readers, and believe they will apply the test of common sense to this use of money by the millionaire syndicate which is seeking to dominate American voters.

"2. Because we are convinced that those who have read our paper, in its discussions on the money question for four years past, or for four months, or even for four weeks, know the difference between 'facts' and bare assertions, and between facts that are pertinent and mere platitudes. . . .

"A vote for McKinley is a vote to perpetuate the gold standard, and our readers, be they agriculturists or 'home owners' of any kind, recognize this as one of the pertinent 'facts' in this campaign."

The Western Rural at length attacks and destroys in its editorial the paid-for-statements in its advertising columns.

Men advertise quack medicines to doat them, but this is the first instance on record where the advertising columns of a newspaper have been resorted to to float a candidate for the great office of president of the United States.

Since the leading nations, including the United States, demonetized silver, there has been a steady fall in the level of prices within their borders. Bitter experience has taught all who are familiar with the facts that the abandonment of bimetallism and the adoption of the single gold standard was a mistake that has cursed by its dire consequences the most civilized portion of mankind. It has been demonstrated that the gold standard means dear money and cheap goods, cheap labor and hard times. A return to bimetallism is inevitable. Industry is throttled by monometallism. Bryan stands for the old and better financial system, which gave us a stable and, therefore, an honest dollar.

16 to 1.

Sixteen ounces to the pound and 4 pounds Leaf Lard for 25 cts., at * * * * *

CUMMINS & REDMOND'S

VALUABLE Investment PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing twelve large, light rooms, water &c. All practically new, costing \$3,200. Situated on East Fourth street in Maysville, Ky., which rents for \$21 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

\$2,000,

Payable in 100 monthly installments of \$20 each with interest at 1 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property. For inspection of the property and further information see J. N. KELLER, 1611 Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated on the Maysville and Burtonville turnpike, thirteen and a half miles from Maysville and two and a half from Burtonville. Two churches—one Reform and one Methodist, the farthest only a mile distant. A first-class school within half a mile. The farm contains twenty-six acres, well fenced and well watered by three ponds and a good stream. A good house with five rooms stands back from the pike about fifty yards and is rolling from house to pike. Buggies Camp grounds about three-quarters of a mile distant. Orchard contains the following: forty-eight apple trees, 20 pear trees, 19 plum trees, 19 peach trees, 4 quince trees, 11 cherry trees and 1 acre of strawberries, shrubbery, 1 acre raspberries, black caps. A splendid garden, paved in. In a good neighborhood. Two blacksmith shops, two stores and a grist mill. A good barn, smoke house, hen house and other outbuildings. The land lays well. A widow and want to leave, the reason for selling. Price \$550 cash net.

ELLEN HARDYMAN, Burtonville, Ky.

FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3-4 Acres, near Helena Station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. A. Piper and G. S. Wall, Executors.

Maysville, Ky.

MILTON JOHNSON, Attorney at Law.

Court St., Maysville, Ky.

Prompt attention to Collections and legal matters.



L. H. Landman, M.D.

Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O. will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, NOV. 5th, returning every first Thursday of each month. Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

A. SORRIES, Lock and Gunsmith.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and on very reasonable terms. Special attention given to REPAIRING BICYCLES. Satisfaction guaranteed.

M. R. GILMORE.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.

All Monumental work done in the best manner Second Street, Above Opera House.

"BIG FOUR"

New line between

CINCINNATI, TOLEDO and DETROIT.

SOLID TRAINS, FAST TIME, EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT.

Inaugurated May 24th.

THE SCHEDULE:

Leave Cincinnati.....9:00 a. m.9:15 p. m.
Arrive Toledo.....8:25 p. m.8:55 a. m.
Arrive Detroit.....5:45 p. m.6:15 a. m.

Through coaches and Parlor Cars on day trains. Through coaches, Wagner Sleeping cars Cincinnati to Toledo and Cincinnati to Detroit on night trains.

The new service between Cincinnati, Toledo and Detroit is

As good as our New York line!

As good as our Chicago line!

As good as our St. Louis line!

Buy your tickets through via "Big Four."

For full information call on agents or address E. O. MCCORMICK, Pass. Traf. Mgr. D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

FOR HALF MOURNING.

SOME OF THE STYLES ARE CONSOL-
INGLY CHEERFUL.

Model Gowns Seen at a Great Metropoli-
tan Establishment—Mourning Bonnets.
Other Styles Silly and Sensible—New
Storm Coats.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—In some ways it would be difficult to distinguish the "mourning" part of some new gowns shown as half mourning in a grand up town establishment devoted to such goods and garments only. There are dresses in every degree of color, from palest lilac and lavender to the rich jet black of the eudora and henriettas. Striped taffeta in black and white or black and purple, lilac, violet and lav-



HALF MOURNING GOWNS.

ender comes under the requirement, and some very cheerful looking mourning gowns are the result. The black and white stripes remind one of the mourning columns in a newspaper. The stripes are in all widths, from hair line to inch wide stripes. In some cases the body of the silk is black, with a few groups of narrow lines; in others the ground is white, with black lines.

There are several pongee and india silks also for half mourning. They have small white lavender or violet figures on a black ground. There was one dress of striped taffeta, the skirt plain. The waist was laid from neck to belt in a series of close plaits. At the waist line there was a narrow pointed belt of moire. Below the belt the plaiting extended about four inches. There was a simulated bolero of the same silk set on in front, and to this was sewed moire in imitation of revers. Around the neck was a full ruff of black net, edged with narrow white lace and finished in the back with a crape bow. There were frills at the wrists of the gigot sleeves of the black and white lace.

Another model gown had an under-dress of black taffeta. Over this there was a full gathered skirt of black silk mull. There were 16 rows of trimming, consisting of a row of black lace insertion and a ruffle of lace each. These were graduated in width, so that the lower one was 3 inches wide while the upper one was but an inch. The sleeves were tight to the shoulders and adorned with eight rows of the lace and full butterfly puffs of the mull at the top. The waist was full and gathered.

For mourning bonnets much more ornamentation is allowed than formerly. That awful close bonnet with its trying folds is a thing of the past, and even first mourning for widows does not exact it. Little capotes with puffs, plaits and folds, with pretty rosettes and wired gauze upstanding folds and also the ever popular donkey ear loops, are the present styles. Some bonnets have folded "brides" or straps that fasten under the chin when the heavy long veil is worn. The veils for first mourning appear to be larger and longer than ever. The half mourning hats and capotes are generally of black chip, with dull ribbons and full accordion frills of silk mull. Occasionally all that is seen, with a mixture of black and white in its trimming, and white flowers are mingled with the crape. Widows, however, always wear the white fold of crape on the inside of the bonnet, no matter what else is left off or added thereto. It is the special badge of widowhood.

Among the many other things silly and sensible I found some new storm coats. These were, it seems to me, everything that one could desire in the way of ease and utility, and they are not only useful but very stylish, with a decidedly new wrinkle in the way of square lapels. One was made of invisible checks in gray and black and was out like a loose princess in the back, and in front it hung straight, being curved only at the sides. There were two roomy, deep side pockets and a small one at the bust line set in the lin-



NEW STORM COATS.

ing to hold one's small change, purse and other very small articles. The front closed at the left side with three big

black buttons, while three others were set opposite, like rich folks, with nothing to do but look pretty. The lapels were cut in squarish curves or curved squares. The collar turned down in a wide flare and was hollowed out to form five points. The outlines were all tailor stitched.

Another coat had the back cut in three seams to the waist line, and to this the skirt was gathered under a strap. The sleeves, like the others, were loose gignots, with upturned cuffs. This one was also straight from top to bottom, with large pockets.

Another was very stylishly made by having the front double breasted, the right front side being cut away to form a lapel, which became a flat collar across the shoulders, the lapel at the left side fastening under the front of the coat. This had a flaring collar, with a heart shaped strap across the front. They all reach the foot of the gown, and all are finely tailor finished. The last mentioned one was made of reddish brown diagonal cheviot, and the buttons are plain black bone. No fancy buttons are used on any rain coat. These have waist and sleeves lined with silk.

OLIVE HARPER.

GOOD FORM.

The Art of Introduction—Prigs, Snobs and Cads—Notes of Dress.
[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Not least among the features of good form is the art of introduction, an art nowadays sadly neglected, much to the detriment of our social system. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the discomfort and misery for which reckless, haphazard introduction is responsible, while many a pair of new acquaintances having thoroughly congenial tastes and all other qualifications for an agreeable and lasting friendship have met and parted with a mutual impression of hopeless asininity, due to nothing on earth except the incompetence of the introducer.

Before dreaming of making two persons acquainted with one another it is necessary to satisfy oneself that the presentation will be as agreeable to the one as to the other. It does not absolutely follow that you should inquire their wishes in the matter. Intuition and tact—qualities which the native bred American possesses to a pre-eminent degree—will in most cases suffice to indicate to you whether the introduction will prove pleasant or otherwise. But should you be in doubt it is infinitely preferable to abstain, even when you happen to be with friends of your own who are strangers to one another. If you do not believe that they are likely to get along well with one another, you are guilty of no discourtesy in neglecting to make them acquainted, and it is far better form to introduce too little than too much.

When, however, an introduction does take place, it is only considerate, and therefore courteous, to pronounce the names distinctly, and then not to leave your men until you have safely started them upon some topic which you know to be mutually interesting—that is to say, a good ground upon which they can meet conversationally. A few words addressed to both quickly gives them the "lay of the land," and after that all is plain sailing, and you may leave them in safety.

I often hear people use the expression prig, snob, cad and smug in a manner which clearly shows that they do not appreciate the correct meaning of each of these epithets. A prig is a person who is always thrusting opinions down your throat. He is generally a successful man, and likewise virtuous, who firmly believes that his ways, his thoughts and his opinion, as well as all things which are and have been his down to the very water in which he has just washed his hands, are superior to the ways, thoughts, opinions, etc., of the person whom he is addressing. A prig must be a blameless character, for on this he rests his immunity from that hostile and pointed criticism which by putting him in your power would rob him of his virtues. The prig must be without humor. Laugh he cannot; snigger he can, and usually he does. Many men are saved from prigdom by humor. They fancy themselves ridiculous. This your true prig can never do. To himself he is ever godlike.

A snob is a person who endeavors to appear to the public more than he (or she) really is. Snobbery is based on pretense and is almost invariably due to dissatisfaction with social status and to the possession of ambitions for elevation to a loftier rank. A cad is the antithesis of a gentleman in manner and in breeding—in one word, an individual whose speech, manner and opinions are characterized by vulgarity. And lastly, the smug is a prig plus the cad—that is to say, a vulgarized prig. Whether intentionally or otherwise on the part of the author, prigs figure in almost every story, poem or drama that has ever been written, even the "Paradise Lost" of Milton containing a terrible prig in the person of Adam. I can think but of one writer who is an exception to this rule—namely, Shakespeare—and I cannot help attributing this peculiarity to the wild, airy and outdoor nature and existence of England and America's immortal bard.

Among the features of the present year is the almost complete disappearance of the so called mackintosh and rubber coats, due to the astonishing development and perfection of the various processes of waterproofing ordinary materials. Tailors as a rule discourage anything in the shape of a waterproof, the idea being that by selling a garment of this kind they are probably losing an order for a more expensive

overcoat. The most popular form of the latter is the so called "fly front Chesterfield," with velvet collar and the back made whole. It is cut moderately long.

Boots and shoes for men are assuming a more sensible shape, the extremely pointed toe having gone out of fashion and made way for a cap which is more rounded and therefore more closely following the outlines of the average masculine foot.

Gloves are very much at a discount for the time being, an exception being made, however, in favor of bicyclists. For these a new species of gloves has just been invented and placed on the market which are perforated at the palm and button at the back.

EX-ATTACHE.

EFFECT OF HEAT.

The Human System Can Become Used to a High Temperature.

No one can tell how high a temperature man can endure until he is subjected to the trial. The effect of an intensely heated atmosphere in causing death has been but little studied. "Some years since," says Dr. Taylor, the eminent jurist, "I was consulted in one case in which the captain of a steam vessel was charged with manslaughter for causing a man to be lashed within a short distance of the stokehole of the furnace. The man died in a few hours, apparently from the effects of his exposure. Yet the engine rooms of steamers in the tropics have been observed to have a temperature as high as 140, and engineers after a time become habituated to this excessive heat without appearing to suffer materially in health. In certain manufacturing the body appears to acquire a power by habit of resisting these high temperatures. Still, it has been proved that many suffer severely.

"In a report on the employment of children (London) it is stated that in a glass manufactory a thermometer held close to a boy's head stood at 130 degrees, and as the inspector stood near to observe the instrument his hat actually melted out of shape. Another boy had his hair singed by the heat and said that his clothes were sometimes singed, too, while a third worked in a temperature no less than 150 degrees. Amid this tremendous heat they carry on work which requires their constant attention. They are incessantly in motion."

In the Turkish baths higher temperatures than this have been noted, but there is reason to believe that serious symptoms have been occasionally produced in persons unaccustomed to them, and that in one or two cases death has resulted. All sudden changes from a low to a high temperature are liable to cause death in aged persons or in those who are suffering from organic diseases. In attempting to breathe air heated to temperatures varying from 180 to 200 degrees there is a sense of suffocation, with a feeling of dizziness and other symptoms indicative of an effect on the brain, and the circulation is enormously quickened. An inquest was held on the body of a stoker of an ocean steamship. He had been by trade a grocer and was not accustomed to excessive heat. While occupied before the engine furnace he was observed to fall suddenly on the floor in a state of insensibility. When carried on deck, it was found he was dead. All that was discovered on a postmortem examination was an effusion of serum into the ventricles of the brain. It has now become one of the recognized causes of death in this country. In some cases a person may sink and die from exhaustion or symptoms of cerebral disturbance may continue for some time and the case ultimately prove fatal.

Death from sunstroke, when it is not immediately fatal, is preceded by some well marked symptoms, such as weakness, giddiness, headache, disturbed vision, flushing of the face, followed by oppression and difficulty of breathing, and in some cases stupor, passing into profound coma. The skin is dry and hot, and the heat of the body is much greater than natural.

Walk slowly and don't fret, and you will not experience anything of that sort.—Philadelphia Times.

PUMICE STONE.

Thirty Merchants Are Engaged In the Trade on the Island of Lipari.

Pumice, as is well known, is of volcanic origin, being a trachytic lava which has been rendered light by the escape of gases when in a molten state. It is found on most of the shores of the Tyrrhenian sea and elsewhere, but is at present almost exclusively obtained from the little island of Lipari. Most of the volcanoes of Lipari have ejected pumaceous rocks, but the best stone is all the product of one mountain, Monte Chirica, nearly 2,000 feet in height, with its two accessory craters. The district in which the pumice is excavated covers an area of three square miles. It has been calculated that about 1,000 hands are engaged in this industry, 600 of whom are employed in extricating the mineral.

Pumice is brought to the surface in large blocks or in baskets and is carried thus either to the neighboring village or to the seashore to be taken there in boats. The supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. Pumice is used not merely for scouring and cleansing purposes, but also for polishing in numerous trades, hence the fact that the powdered pumice exported exceeds in weight the block pumice. Between 20 and 30 merchants are engaged in the pumice trade on the island.—London News.

HE TELLS A STORY.

PHILOSOPHER BEADLE NEAR HIS OLD WABASH HOME.

A Harmless Egotism—Origin of the Term Boosier—Wonderful Changes During the Past Forty Years—Interview With Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—There was an old story current in the Wabash valley in my boyhood illustrating the sublime egotism which possessed so many of our prominent men and the general self reliance of the pioneers. Perhaps it is so old that it is new. It is, at any rate, apropos to a present day picture of this city. Noted among the great men of our first two decades as a state was Governor James B. Ray, a man whose executive talent was equal to his pleasant egotism, which is a very high compliment.

A man had been convicted of murder, and the day was set for his execution, but there were extenuating circumstances, and court and jury joined in a petition for commutation. The situation roused all the dramatic instincts of Governor Ray. He gave no sign of his intention, but had a secret understanding with the sheriff that the finale was to be as thrilling as possible. An immense crowd had gathered—no private executions in these days—all very sorry that no commutation had arrived—many in tears. The prisoner stood in his shroud upon the fatal trap. The prayer had been said. The black cap was about to be drawn. Suddenly a horseman at full gallop issued from the adjacent wood waving a paper and shouting: "Stop! Stop! Stop!"

It was Governor Ray. The people made way. He rode to the foot of the scaffold and spoke in a loud voice:

"Prisoner, do you realize the awful position in which you are placed?"

The prisoner admitted the fact. "You have been condemned to die by a jury of your countrymen. But two powers on earth can save you—Almighty God and I, James B. Ray, governor of the state of Indiana! Sheriff, return the prisoner to the jail."

Perhaps the story isn't true, but it might easily have been. We have had other egotists even more sublime than Governor Ray. It is said that the word "boosier" is a corruption of "hussar," a term applied in irony by the French and German colonists of southwest Indiana to their boastful neighbors. In those days every neighborhood had its "bully," and when the local victors of Kentucky came over on a "general nus-



MAYOR TOM TAGGART.

ter day" and met those of Indiana there were combats which were celebrated for many a year around the cabin fires. Now, why were the early settlers of this state in general such a boastful and egotistic set? Simply because no other sort would have risked their lives, thrown them away indeed, in settling such a malarious region.

It is not within my power to describe the wonderful change even within my recollection. In a long talk with Mayor Taggart the other day he told me that the changes since he came here, in 1876, have been far beyond what he would have then thought possible. "We have," said he, "more miles of good streets, clean and paved, in Indianapolis than any other city in the country in proportion to population. We have more citizens who own their homes than any other city, unless it is Philadelphia. We are located, I verily believe, in the center of the richest area on this earth. Of course, no one region has everything, but if you take Indianapolis as a center and swing a radius of, say, 100 miles around it, I believe you will find in that circle more good things for the use of man than in any other 30,000 square miles on the globe. All the neighboring counties are very rich—so rich by nature that even these awful times have not made the people miserable."

"And you also have more politics to the acre than any other state."

"And on top of that," said the mayor, with a laugh, "you may add that we have a Democratic mayor, elected by a high majority in a year when the Democrats lost everything except Tammany and Texas. Not only is this the most political state in the world, but old settlers tell me it has been so ever since 1840, and it appears to be getting more so every year. The heat and intensity of this campaign are almost painful. Indianapolis, though a city of 180,000 people, and a fine one, has many characteristics of an inland town. For instance, the crowds on the streets are largely composed of farmers, and they form groups and talk politics just like people in a village."

On every prominent corner disputants are "settling" the money question. The

mayor, Tom Taggart, as all his friends call him, certainly ought to know something as a basis of comparison, for he has been in the center of the very hottest kind of politics from infancy. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1856, at the time when the "Young Ireland" party of A. M. Sullivan, Gavan Duffy and others was making its most vigorous fight. He was brought to the United States at the beginning of the civil war, located in this city at the age of 20 and was recognized as a party leader from the start.

He has been chairman of the Democratic state, county, city and congressional committees, and was county auditor for eight years. In 1891 the Democrats carried the city by 1,700, but in 1893 Hon. Cabell S. Denny, Republican, was elected mayor by 3,800; so in 1895 the Democrats nominated Mr. Taggart as a sort of forlorn hope, but he went in by a majority of 3,720. Quite a remarkable career for a man only 40 years old, isn't it?

J. H. BEADLE.

CORDOVA AT MIDNIGHT.

Gayety In the Spanish City Is Then at Its Greatest Height.

In the evening, after dinner, about 8 o'clock, we drew chairs out upon our little balcony above the Paseo. Listless groups had gathered about its cafes. Two gypsy children, as black as negroes, in their scant white shirts, with persistent hands and voices were carrying on Spain's one flourishing business, but it was not a stimulating sight, and, tired out with the day's journey, we went at once to bed. It must have been two or three hours later when we were awakened by a loud crash of cymbals and blast of trumpets. Our first thought was that soldiers were marching through the town, and we hurried to the window to see. Below a great mass of people were seated under the palms. Open carriages were passing up and down on each side, and men on horseback. Very smart nurses, with great bows of ribbon on their heads, had brought wide awake babies out for an airing. Great trucks and vans of merchandise rumbled by. Workmen were about. Half way down the Paseo a band had just begun to play. The cafes were ablaze with light, their tables crowded to overflowing. Cordova at midnight had come to life.

The air was hot and close, used up by that vast multitude, and the dust, stirred by their ceaseless march, choked us where we stood. It was hopeless to try to sleep again, and we waited by the window. Of a sudden a bell sounded loud above the voices of the crowd. At once the band was hushed, carriages were stopped, the people on the chairs under the palms were on their feet, and not a man but stood, hat in hand. We looked to the end of the Paseo, for everybody was looking that way. From out the doors of the Moorish minaret crowned church came a procession of men in white surplices, with flickering candles and tall lanterns, and a priest carrying the sacrament, under its golden veil, to the dying. Men who a moment before had been drinking fell upon their knees, and we could hear nothing but the tinkling bell and the murmur of a low chant, as the priest walked slowly on between the rows of kneeling people, praying there in the starlight under the palms. And so in Spain today, as yesterday, does life in a moment change from fooling to prayer, as the shadow of death passes by, only to return to its folly as readily when the shadow has passed. Once the priest had gone back to the church, and the doors were shut, the music, louder than ever, went on where it had left off, carriages rolled on, and horsemen pranced after them.

There was no sleeping any more. We dressed and packed our bags, and when in the first dawn the band went away and the last few stragglers were going home and a few peasants were coming in with their donkeys and cafes were being shut we took our places in the hotel coach and drove off to the station in time to catch the express from Madrid to Seville.—Elizabeth R. Pennell in Century.

It's Hard to Get Into the Army.

The tabulation of the enlistments in the United States army for July shows unmistakably the ease with which recruits are now accepted. Captain Palmer, in charge of the Chicago recruiting station, enlisted only 27 men out of 485 who applied for enlistment—an acceptance of 1 in 17. The army standard has been raised from time to time until it is more difficult to enter it as a private for the small payment of \$14 a month than it is to secure admission into any other department of the government. A good physique without a good moral character debars an applicant. The total enlistments during the month were 430 and the rejections were 2,933.—Chicago Tribune.

The Plot That Failed.

"Did you try that scheme of ringing a bell on Johnson when he was in the middle of his speech?"

"Yes, and it fizzled. Johnson was a street car conductor at one time."

"Well?"

"I made the mistake of ringing twice, and he took it as a compliment; thought it was a signal for him to go ahead."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Decline of the Jaw.

And now it is claimed that the jawbones of civilized peoples are gradually becoming attenuated, chiefly owing to the prolonged use of knives and forks. There need be no fear, however, that we will lose the use of the jaws. The habit of chewing gum will soon restore these portions of our anatomy to their pristine strength.

